

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

JUL 09 2008

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name McKinley Residential Historic District

Other name/site number _____

2. Location

Street & number Roughly E. 5th St., SE 3rd St., Allison St., Walnut St. ☐ not for publication

City or town Newton ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Harvey Code 079 Zip code 67114

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kathleen J. Elmer DSHPO

6/2/08

Signature of certifying official/Title
Kansas State Historical Society

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- ☐ entered in the National Register. _____
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register _____
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register _____
- ☐ removed from the National Register _____
- ☐ other, (explain:) _____

McKinley Historic Residential District
Name of Property

Harvey County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
172	61	buildings
		sites
		structures
1		objects
173	61	total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

3 (Neal House, Warkentin House/Carriage House)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter Categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

RELIGION/religious facility

EDUCATION/school

MEDICAL/clinic

HEALTH CARE/hospital

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

RELIGION/religious facility

EDUCATION/education related

MEDICAL/clinic

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate; LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne/Stick;
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Gothic
Revival/Colonial Revival/Georgian Revival/Tudor Revival; LATE 19TH
& 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman/Prairie;
MODERN MOVEMENT/Ranch Style/Modern; OTHER/National
Folk/Homestead/Comfortable House/Minimal Traditional; MIXED

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: STONE/Limestone; CONCRETE

Walls: WOOD; BRICK; STONE; METAL; STUCCO;
ASBESTOS; SYNTHETICS

Roof: ASPHALT; METAL; CERAMIC TILE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

McKinley Residential Historic District

Harvey County, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1871-1958

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Lorentz Schmidt; unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Record # _____

McKinley Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Harvey County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 30

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	4	6	4	5	5	4	0	4	2	1	2	1	7	0
Zone	Easting				Northing										
2	1	4	6	4	5	7	7	0	4	2	1	2	1	8	0

3	1	4	6	4	5	7	9	0	4	2	1	2	0	0	0
Zone	Easting				Northing										
4	1	4	6	4	5	8	8	0	4	2	1	2	0	0	0

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Christy Davis
Organization Davis Preservation Date 12/15/2007
Street & number 909 1/2 Kansas Ave, Suite 7 Telephone 785-234-5053
City or town Topeka State KS Zip code 66612

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name See attached Property Owner List
Street & number Telephone
City or town State Zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 1 Harvey County, Kansas

Narrative Description

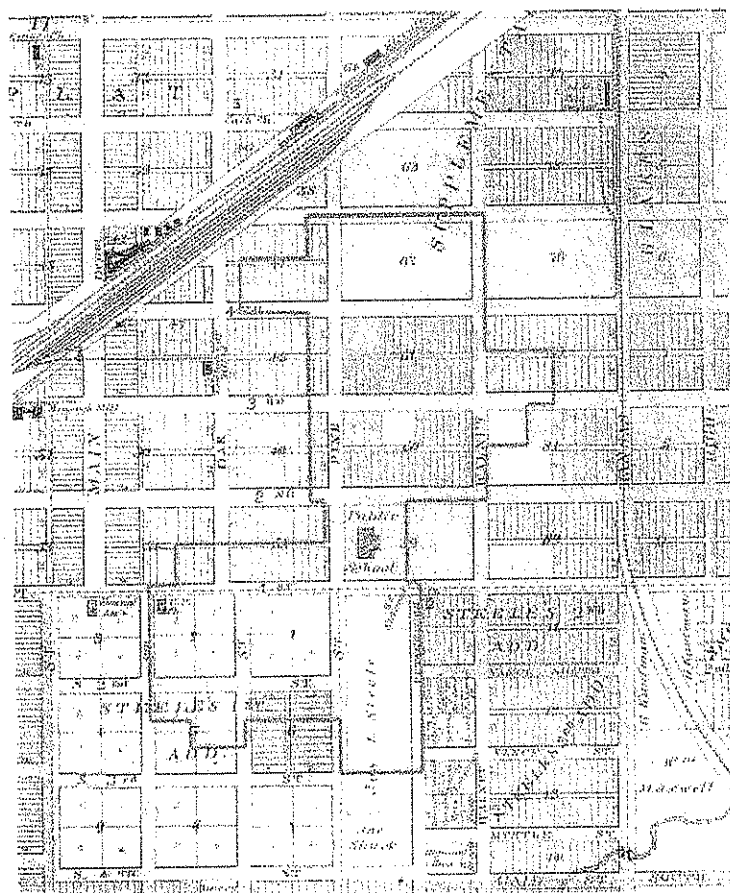


Figure 1: 1887 Everts Atlas Map of Newton with boundaries of district.

Setting

The McKinley Residential Historic District is located in Newton, Kansas (pop.18,000), county seat of Harvey County in South-Central Kansas. Newton is located 75 miles north of the state's southern border, 25 miles north of Wichita, the state's largest city, at the intersection of US Interstate 35 and US Highway 50. The district is located east of Main Street, the principal north/south commercial street and south of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Rail Line, which bisects Newton from northeast to southwest. The district includes properties that fall on seventeen blocks, including eleven blocks in the Original Town Plat, platted 1871, and six blocks in Steele's First Addition, annexed by the City in 1878. The district is roughly bounded on the north by East 5th Street, on the south by Southeast 3rd Street, on the West by Allison Street, and on the east by Walnut Street. Of the 142 properties in the district, there are 138 single-family and multi-family dwellings, 1 church, 1 school, 2 buildings associated with a historic hospital complex, and 1 clinic. Above and attached are maps outlining the overall boundaries of the district.

Properties

On the following pages is a table with the property number, name, address, construction date, style, and status of each building in the district. The contributing/non-contributing status of buildings is indicated by a "C" and/or "NC" followed by the number of contributing/non-contributing buildings on the property. The first letter (C or NC) indicates the status of the property's home or main building. There are 237 buildings and features in the district. 173 (73%) of them are classified as contributors. 61 (25.74%) are non-contributing. Three buildings (1.26%), the Neal House, the Bernhard Warkentin House, and the Warkentin Carriage House, have been previously listed. Following the table is a more complete account of each building's architecture, history and integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet*McKinley Residential Historic District*Section number 7 Page 2 Harvey County, Kansas

#	Name	Address	Date	Style (Bulletin 16A)	Status
1	Congregational Church//First United Church of Christ	210 E 4th	1886/1908	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Gothic Revival; LATE VICTORIAN: Richardsonian Romanesque	C (1)
2		224 E 4th	ca. 1885	OTHER: National Folk	C (1)
3		411 N Pine	ca. 1926	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	NC (1) C(1)
4		417 N Pine	1910	OTHER: National Folk; LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	NC (1)
5		223 E 5th/425 N. Pine	ca. 1880	OTHER: National Folk	C (1)
6	Vickrey/Muse/Spivey House	303 E 5th	1875	LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate	C (2)
7		309 E 5th	ca. 1900	LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate; LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School	NC (1) C (1)
8		313 E 5th	ca. 1918	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School	C (2) NC (1)
9		317 E 5th	ca. 1885	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne/Stick	C (1)
10		319 E 5th	ca. 1955	MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch Style	C (1)
11		321 E 5th	ca. 1955	MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch Style	C (1)
12		327 E 5th	ca. 1955	MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch Style	C (1)
13		427 N Walnut	ca. 1940	MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch Style	C (2)
14		421 N Walnut	ca. 1927	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	C (1)
15		415-417 N Walnut	ca. 1927	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	C (2)
16		407 N Walnut	ca. 1900	OTHER: National Folk	C (1)
17		334 E 4th	1916	OTHER: Homestead House	NC (1) C (1)
18		330 E 4th	ca. 1917	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival	C (2)
19		324 E 4th	ca. 1905	OTHER: Homestead House	C (2)
20		322 E 4th	ca. 1915	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School	C (1)
21		320 E 4th	ca. 1880	OTHER: National Folk	NC (1)
22	Edwards/Nicholson House	314 E 4th	ca. 1885	LATE VICTORIAN: Stick	C (2)
23		310 E 4th	ca. 1885	LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate	C (1)
24		306 E 4th	ca. 1885	LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate/Queen Anne	C (1)
25		302 E 4th	ca. 1900	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne	C (3)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet*McKinley Residential Historic District*Section number 7 Page 3 Harvey County, Kansas

#	Name	Address	Date	Style (Bulletin 16A)	Status
26		300 E 4th	ca. 1885	LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate	NC (2)
27		416 N Pine	ca. 1927	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival	C (1)
28		228 E 3rd	ca. 1885	LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival	NC (2)
29		305 N Pine	ca. 1910	OTHER: National Folk	C (1)
30		309 N Pine	ca. 1905	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne	C (2)
31	Ice House	325 N Pine	ca.1885/ca. 1925	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival	C (2)
32	Neal House	301 E 4th	1875	LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate (NRHP)	C (1)
33		309 E 4th	ca. 1885	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne/Stick	C (1) NC (1)
34		317 E 4th	ca. 1947	OTHER: Minimal Traditional	C (2)
35		323 E 4th	ca. 1885	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne	C (1) NC (1)
36		331 E 4th	ca.1890/ca. 1947	MIXED: National Folk, Colonial Revival	NC (1) C (1)
37		333 E 4th	ca. 1885	LATE VICTORIAN: Shingle	C (1) NC (1)
38	Jekyll House	328 E 3rd	1884	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne	C (1)
38b		315 N Walnut	ca. 1930	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne; LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	C (1) NC (1)
39		326 E 3rd	ca.1890/ca. 1910(porch)	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne; LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	NC (1) C (3)
40		324 E 3rd	ca. 1880	LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate	C (2)
41		320 E 3rd	ca. 1885	MIXED: Italianate, Queen Anne, Classical Revival	NC (1) C (1)
42		316 E 3rd	ca. 1925	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	NC (1) C (1)
43		314 E 3rd	ca. 1885	OTHER: National Folk	C (2)
44		312 E 3rd	ca.1885/ca. 1925	LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate/Queen Anne	C (2)
45		304 E 3rd	ca. 1940	OTHER: Minimal Traditional	C (1)
46		316-18 N Pine	ca. 1927	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	C (2)
47		412 E 3rd	1916	OTHER: Homestead House	C (2)
48		408 E 3rd	ca. 1927	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	NC (1)
49		406 E 3rd	ca.1890/ca. 1925	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival	C (2)
50		400 E 3rd	ca. 1890	OTHER: National Folk	C (2)
51		312 N Walnut	ca. 1920	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	C (2)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet*McKinley Residential Historic District*Section number 7 Page 4 Harvey County, Kansas

#	Name	Address	Date	Style (Bulletin 16A)	Status
52		224 E 2 nd (aka201NPine)	ca. 1880	LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate; LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School	C (1)
53		205 N Pine	1910	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	C (1)
54		207 N Pine	ca. 1905	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School	NC (1)
55	Rich House	213 N Pine	1910	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne; OTHER: Comfortable House	NC (2) C (1)
56		215 N Pine (aka227 E 3rd)	ca. 1905	OTHER: Homestead House	NC (1) C (1)
57	Knowlton House	303 E 3rd	ca. 1880	LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate	C (1)
58	CF Claassen House	309 E 3rd	ca. 1885	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne	C (2)
59		313 E 3rd	ca. 1905	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School	NC (2)
60	Lander House	317 E 3rd	ca. 1905	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne	C (2)
61		325 E 3rd	ca.1905/1947	OTHER: National Folk, Minimal Traditional	NC (2)
62		331 E 3rd	ca. 1925	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival	C (1) NC (1)
63	C. W. Claassen H	333 E 3rd	ca. 1913	OTHER: Homestead House	C (2)
64		337 E 3rd	ca.1885/1910	MIXED: Queen Anne, Classical Revival	C (2)
65		401 E 3rd	ca. 1905	OTHER: Comfortable House	C (2)
66		405 E 3rd	1910	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School	C (1) NC (1)
67		332 E 2nd	ca. 1885	LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate	NC (1) C (1)
68		328 E 2nd	1910	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School	C (2)
69		324 E. 2nd	ca. 1920	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School	C (2)
70		318 E 2nd	ca. 1880	LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate	NC (1) C (1)
71		314 E 2nd	ca. 1927	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival	C (2)
72		312 E 2nd	ca. 1885	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne	NC (1) C (2)
73		308 E 2nd	ca. 1905	OTHER: National Folk	NC (2)
74		304 E 2nd	1918	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	C (1)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet*McKinley Residential Historic District*Section number 7 Page 5 Harvey County, Kansas

#	Name	Address	Date	Style (Bulletin 16A)	Status
75		300 E 2nd	1916	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	C (1)
76		206 N Pine	1916	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	C (1)
77		216 N Pine	1916	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School	NC (1) C (1)
78		120 E 1st	ca. 1900	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne, Italianate	NC (2)
79		122 E 1st	ca. 1905	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	C (1)
80		126 E 1st	ca. 1880	MIXED: Italianate, Prairie School	NC (1)
81		103 N Oak	1916	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman; OTHER: Homestead House	C (1)
82		115 N Oak	ca. 1912	OTHER: Homestead House	NC (1)
83		200 E 1st	ca. 1905	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne	NC (1)
84		208 E 1st	ca. 1885	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne	C (2)
85		210 E 1st	ca. 1885	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne	NC (1)
86		214 E 1st	ca. 1920	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	C (2)
87		216 E 1st	ca. 1920	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	C (2)
88		218 E 1st	ca. 1920	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	C (1)
89		220 E 1st	ca. 1920	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival	C (3)
90	Grover House	224 E 1st	ca. 1905	OTHER: Comfortable House	C (1)
91		117 N Pine	ca. 1920	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	NC (1) C (1)
92		127 N Pine	ca. 1915	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne	NC (2)
93	McKinley School	308 E 1st	1938	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Georgian Revival	C (1)
94		201 E 1st	ca. 1910	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School	NC (1)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet*McKinley Residential Historic District*Section number 7 Page 6 Harvey County, Kansas

#	Name	Address	Date	Style (Bulletin 16A)	Status
95		205 E 1st	ca. 1905	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School	C (1)
96		207-9 E 1st	ca. 1925	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival	C (2)
97	Bern.Warkentin House	211 E 1st	1887	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne (NRHP)	C (2)
98	C. Warkentin House	215 E 1st	1912	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Comfortable House	C (1)
99	Benfer House	115 Harrison	1930	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival	C (2)
100		117 Harrison	ca.1900/ca. 1920	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School	C (1) NC (1)
101		214 SE 2nd	ca. 1930	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival	C (2)
102		210 SE 2nd	ca. 1920	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	C (2)
103		206 SE 2nd	ca. 1920	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	C (2)
104		124 Allison	ca. 1880	LATE VICTORIAN: Stick/Eastlake	C (1)
105	Trousdale House	122 Allison	ca. 1920	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	C (2)
106		116 Allison	1910	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	C (1)
107		112 Allison	ca. 1900	OTHER: National Folk	NC (1) C (1)
108		108 Allison	ca.1880/ca. 1920	OTHER: National Folk; LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Gothic Revival	NC (1)
109	Reese House	305 E 1st	1879	LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate	C (1) NC (1)
110		309 E 1st	ca. 1925	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival	C (2)
111	Hurst House	315 E 1st	ca. 1922	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival	C (2)
112	Dickey House	319 E 1st	ca. 1925	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival	C (2)
113	Trousdale House	115 S Pine	ca. 1920	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival	C (2)
114		119 S Pine	ca. 1915	OTHER: Homestead House	C (1)
115		123 S Pine	1915	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne; LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	NC (1) C (1)
116	Ramsey House	127 S Pine	ca. 1927	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival	C (2)
117		308 SE 2nd	ca.1920/ca. 1970s	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	NC (1)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet*McKinley Residential Historic District*Section number 7 Page 7 Harvey County, Kansas

#	Name	Address	Date	Style (Bulletin 16A)	Status
118		122 Harrison	ca. 1909	OTHER: Homestead House	C (1)
119		118 Harrison	ca. 1909	OTHER: Homestead House	C (1)
120		116 Harrison	1912	OTHER: Homestead House	C (1) NC (1)
121		114 Harrison	ca. 1910	OTHER: Homestead House	C (1)
122		415 E 1st	ca. 1910	OTHER: Homestead House	C (2)
123		419 E 1st	ca. 1885	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne, Stick	C (1) NC (1)
124		115 SE Muse	ca. 1920	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	C (1) NC (1)
125		123 SE Muse	ca. 1912	OTHER: Homestead House	C (1)
126		420 SE 2nd	ca. 1905	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne	C (2)
127		120 S Pine	ca. 1927	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival	NC (1) C (1)
128		116 S Pine	ca. 1910	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	NC (1) C (1)
129		200 Allison	ca. 1900/ca. 1920	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	C (2)
130	Parris House	209 SE 2nd	ca. 1910	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School	C (1)
131		201 Harrison	ca. 1885	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne	C (2)
132		205 Harrison	ca. 1885	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne	NC (2)
133	Congdon House	209 Harrison	ca. 1880	LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate	C (2)
134	McIntire House	211 Harrison	ca. 1916	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School	C (1) NC (1)
135		206 Allison	ca. 1890	OTHER: National Folk	C (1) NC (1)
136		202 Allison	ca. 1945	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	NC (1)
137		208 Harrison	ca. 1910	OTHER: Homestead House	C (2)
138		315 SE 2nd	ca. 1950	OTHER: Minimal Traditional	C (1)
139	Bethel Clinic	201 S Pine	ca. 1953	MODERN MOVEMENT: Modern	C (1)
140	Bethel Deaconess Home	427 SE 2nd	1908/19 10	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	C (1)
141	Bethel Deaconess Home	217 Muse	1926	LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival	C (1)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8 **McKinley Residential Historic District**
Harvey County, Kansas

Elaboration

1. **Name:** Congregational Church/First United Church of Christ **Status -** Contributing
Address: 210 E 4th
Const. Date: 1886/1908
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Gothic Revival; LATE VICTORIAN: Richardsonian Romanesque
Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK 41, LTS 10-22 EVEN
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 001

Architectural Description: The building at 214 East 4th Street is a two-story Collegiate Gothic church originally constructed in 1886 and located in the middle of the block, facing south. The two-story cubic mass is capped with a hipped roof that incorporates cross-gables on the south and west facades near the southwest corner of the building. The first story and the two-story crenellated entrance tower are composed of rusticated stone blocks. Window sills and lintels on the first story are also stone. The second story contains half-timbered areas over a paneled wall surface. The building was renovated in 1908, 1916, 1949, 1983 and 1993. The building sits close to the south edge of the lot with modest landscaping in front. A parking lot directly abuts the building to the north and west.

History: This building was constructed as the Congregational Church in 1886. The original building was centered on Lots 10 and 12 and was not much larger than the residences that lined the block in a regular rhythm. The original building was square in massing with a spire on its southwest corner. The building was widened to cover the full widths of Lots 10 and 12 in 1908. The building was given a hipped roof. The building was expanded again by 1915 when it had a hipped roof with lower cross-hips. In 1916, the Congregational Church nearly doubled in size, with an addition on the north end. By 1926, the adjacent home to the east had been razed and the Newton Ice Cream Company to the west had expanded to cover Lots 2 and 4. By 1944, the house to the west had been demolished and the Ice Cream Company building expanded (Sanborn Maps). The church was remodeled in 1949, 1983 and 1993 (Interpretive Sign). Two of the three dwellings that remained on this side of the block in 1944 have since been demolished. The only remaining dwelling is 224 E. 4th (Property #2).

Integrity: Character-defining features include exterior limestone, historic windows, and historic massing. Although the gables have been covered with a paneled wall surface, this treatment does not affect the overall integrity of the building, which contributes to the character of the historic district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 9 Harvey County, Kansas

2. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
 Address: 224 E 4th
 Const. Date: ca. 1885
 Style: OTHER: National Folk
 Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK 41 S125 LTS 24 26 28
 Outbuilding: N/A
 Photo: 002, 002a, 002b

Architectural Description: The house at 224 East 4th Street is a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling in the National Folk style with a front gable and wing. The clapboard-sided house faces south on a corner lot at the intersection of East 4th Street and Pine Street. The L-shaped plan incorporates single-story covered porches on the south and west sides and a rear addition. The front gable exhibits restrained Queen Anne-style detailing in the use of patterned wood shingles. Landscape includes several mature trees.

History: In 1886, the south side of Block 41 housed 3 frame dwellings and 2 frame barns. This home was extant by 1896 when the block was first covered by the Sanborn Maps.

Integrity: The building conveys its historic character with original massing, clapboard and windows. It is a character-defining feature of the district.

3. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Non-Contributing
 Address: 411 N Pine
 Const. Date: ca. 1926
 Style: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
 Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK 41 N40 LTS 24 26 28
 Outbuilding: 2-car garage (003b), Contributing
 Photo: 003, 003b

Architectural Description: The house at 411 North Pine Street is a one-and-a-half-story side-gabled Craftsman-style dwelling that faces east. The cubed mass is capped with a side-gabled composite roof with an entrance porch and second-floor dormer centered on the front façade. The wide overhanging eaves of the gabled roof and the low-sloped gables of the porch and dormer have exposed rafter ends and false purlins, typical of the Craftsman style. The exterior walls are composed of vinyl siding. The front porch and the chimney attached to the south gable wall are brick. A two-car garage contains details similar to the house, including a gabled roof with exposed rafters. The garage at the rear of the lot has a front gable with vertical wood clapboards. The lot is minimally landscaped.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10 **McKinley Residential Historic District**
Harvey County, Kansas

History: This parcel was part of 220/224 E. 4th until the years between 1926 and 1930 (Sanborn Maps). In 1930, R. B. Koehn, a contractor, and his wife Margaret lived in the home. (1930-1931 City Directory)

Integrity: The vinyl siding renders this building a non-contributor. However, the building could be re-classified as a contributor if the siding was removed, revealing the historic wood clapboard. The adjacent garage is a contributor to the district.

4. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Non-Contributing**
Address: 417 N Pine
Const. Date: 1910
Style: OTHER: National Folk; LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS:
Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK 41 S62 LTS 23 25 27
Outbuilding: N/A (attached garage)
Photo: 004

Architectural Description: The house at 417 North Pine Street is a one-and-a-half-story National Folk-style dwelling with a side-gabled roof and low-sloped front gable porch. The overall massing of the house is a cube with smaller additions to the rear. The hipped wall dormer centered on the front façade is set within a gabled dormer. The two-car garage attached to the north side of the house has a low-sloped shed roof. The siding is vinyl and the aluminum windows are replacements. The roof material is composite. The lot is minimally landscaped.

History: This home was constructed between 1909 and 1911 (Sanborn maps and City Directory). In 1911, the home was occupied by C. A. and Mary Adamson who operated a restaurant at 124 E. 5th. In 1915 there was a small free-standing store on the sidewalk plane just north of the dwelling. The store building is no longer extant (Sanborn Maps). In 1930-31, H. F. Roberts of Roberts Furniture Store and his wife Sophia were listed at 415 N. Pine. They likely lived and worked at the location. Clay Hedrick, a manager at H&M Tire Service, and his wife Sophia were listed at 417 N. Pine in 1930-31 (1930-31 City Directory).

Integrity: The vinyl siding and non-historic attached garage affect the integrity of this home. It is a non-contributing feature to the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 11 Harvey County, Kansas

5. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 223 E 5th/425 N. Pine
Const. Date: ca. 1880
Style: OTHER: National Folk
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, SubDiv: NEWTON ORIGINAL TOWN, SUPPLEME,
TRCT DESC: PT BLK 41,N103, E30,LT 23,N103, LTS 25,27
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 005, 005a

Architectural Description: The house at 223 East 5th Street, also known as 425 N. Pine, is a single-story National Folk-style L-shaped dwelling with front gable and wing. The exterior walls are painted stucco and the original wood window frames are narrow and peaked, and contain the original two-over-two wood sashes. The composite cross-gable roof contains a single brick chimney at the ridge. The flat lot is landscaped immediately surrounding the house as it faces north.

History: This dwelling was likely one of the five frame homes on this side of the block in 1884. The home's footprint has changed little since it was first included on Sanborn Maps in 1896.

Integrity: This home retains its overall integrity of design, massing and materials, including original windows. Therefore, it is a contributor to the district.

6. **Name:** Vickrey/Muse/Spivey House **Status -** Contributing
Address: 303 E 5th
Const. Date: 1875
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK 62 BEG NW COR E107 S135 W107 N135
Outbuilding: 4-car garage (006b), Contributing
Photo: 006, 006a, 006b

Architectural Description: The house at 303 East 5th Street is a two-story Italianate dwelling with the main cubic block of the house facing north. The wing extends to the west. Both sections of the house have hipped composite roofs and similar Italianate details, including segmental arched window and door openings at the first story, and round-arched window openings at the second story. The main entrance and second story balcony are centered on the front façade with two windows at each story on either side of the center opening. The exterior walls are stucco with painted limestone/cast stone sills and water table. A fieldstone chimney is attached to the east façade. The wood window frames and two-over-two sashes appear to be original. A four-car garage sits in the southeast corner of the lot. The lot is minimally landscaped with low plantings and mature trees.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 12 Harvey County, Kansas

History: This home is Newton's earliest known residence - and was occupied by a number of Newton's town founders. William Vickrey built this stately Italianate home in 1875. In 1882 and 1885, it was occupied by R. M. Spivey, who along with Judge R. W. P. Muse operated the city's first land office (1885 City Directory). Spivey owned west half of the block (1882 Atlas). Muse owned the home at the time of his death in 1896. It originally featured a stone exterior. The stucco was likely added at the time of the construction of the extant four-car garage in ca. 1930. In the 1910s and 1920s, the home was occupied by retiree J. W. Allen and his wife Elizabeth. The pair moved into the home between 1905 and 1911 (1905 and 1911 City Directories). The parcel was not included in the 1884, 1886, or 1896 Sanborn Maps. The home originally featured a stone exterior. ("Fine Residence" Newton Kansan, 15 July 1875, 3.)

Integrity: This home retains its overall integrity of design, massing and materials, including original windows. Therefore, it is a contributor to the district. The historic adjacent garage, constructed ca. 1925, is also a contributor.

7. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Non-Contributing
Address: 309 E 5th
Const. Date: ca. 1900
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate; LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY
MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
Legal:
Outbuilding: Garage, Contributing
Photo: 007

Architectural Description: The house at 309 East 5th Street is a two-and-a-half story Italianate dwelling that faces north. The Prairie-style flared hipped composite roof and a single flared hipped dormer on each of the north, east and west elevations may have been a later addition. The main portion of the house is cubic in mass with a smaller rear addition. The front façade is fenestration is asymmetrical with an offset entrance and a single large window at the first story while there are three evenly-spaced windows at the second story. The full-width front porch is capped by a low-pitched hipped composite roof. Simple rectangular hoods surround the original two-over-two wood sash windows. The home is clad in asbestos siding. Modest landscaping immediately surrounds the house with mature trees along the lot lines.

History: This block was not covered by Sanborn Maps until 1901. This home did not appear in the 1915 or 1926 Sanborn Maps. It is possible that this home was moved to this location.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 13 Harvey County, Kansas

Integrity: The home retains its historic massing. Historic materials include original windows and dormer. Because the home is clad in asbestos siding, it has been identified as non-contributing to the district. However, the building could be re-classified as a contributor if the siding was removed, revealing the historic wood clapboard and, if moved, that it was moved within the period of significance.

8. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Contributing**
 Address: 313 E 5th
 Const. Date: ca. 1918
 Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
 Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK62BEG173.3E NW COR E50S185W50N185
 Outbuilding: Garage (ca. 1950), contributing; Garage (ca. 1970) non-contributing
 Photo: 008

Architectural Description: The house at 313 East 5th Street is an American Foursquare dwelling that faces north. The house exhibits many of the details common to this style, including the hipped roof with hipped dormers on the front elevation, the full-width porch with hipped roof with gable inset, and the centered main entrance and symmetrical fenestration. The siding is clapboard with corner boards while the roof is composite. Modest landscaping immediately surrounds the house with mature trees along the lot lines.

History: This home was constructed ca. 1918 (1918-18 City Directory and 1919 City Directory). In 1919, G. F. Schrepel and his wife Minerva were listed as owning this home. Schrepel was a machinist for the Santa Fe Railroad. The Schrepels were still living at this address in 1926 (1926-27 City Directory), but had left by 1938. City waterworks employee Paul Groening and his wife Dorothy were listed at this address in 1938 (1938 City Directory). The 1944 Sanborn Map identified the building as a duplex.

Integrity: The home retains a high degree of integrity and, therefore has been identified as a contributor to the historic district.

9. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Contributing**
 Address: 317 E 5th
 Const. Date: ca. 1885
 Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne/Stick
 Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK62BEG300E NW COR S185W76.6N185E76.6
 Outbuilding: N/A
 Photo: 009

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 14 Harvey County, Kansas

Architectural Description: The house at 317 East 5th Street is a Late Victorian gable-front-and-wing dwelling that faces north. The L-plan house with front and side wings is capped by a steep gabled composite roof. The porch attached to the front elevation of the wing has a shed roof. The front room on the first story is polygonal with each side containing a small window. The space directly above on the second story is rectangular. The lot is landscaped with mature trees and shrubs.

History: This property was excluded from the 1884, 1886, and 1896 Sanborn Maps. The dwelling likely dates to the 1880s. The home's footprint has changed little since it first appeared in Sanborn Maps in 1901. The Reverend J. E. McClain was listed at this address in 1911 (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: The home retains a high degree of integrity and, therefore has been identified as a contributor to the historic district.

10. **Name:** Multiple-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 319 E 5th
Const. Date: ca. 1955
Style: MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch Style
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, SubDiv: NEWTON ORIGINAL TOWN, SUPPLEME
TRCT DESC: BEG 225W NE COR BLK 62,S175,W7, 5,N175,E75 TO POB
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 010

Architectural Description: The house at 319 East 5th Street is a 1950s Split-level duplex that faces north. The center two-story portion of the house has a front-gable composite roof. The single-story wings on either side of center portion have shed roofs. The walls are composed of red brick with rusticated limestone quoins and window sills. The flat lot is modestly landscaped.

History: This duplex was constructed ca. 1950s. The home, constructed by 1958, replaced a Queen Anne-style home that pre-dated 1901. The pre-1901 structure was still extant in 1944. In 1902, the historic home belonged to attorney and townbooster J. C. Nicholson (1902 City Directory). The duplex appears to have been built from materials from the Queen Anne Home. In 1958, the duplex was occupied by Santa Fe car inspector D. C. Wiggers and his wife Lois and Guerdon employee Charles E. Davis and his wife V. Maxine (1958 City Directory). Guerdon was a manufacturer of mobile homes that gained prominence in the postwar years.

Integrity: The building retains its 1950s character, with character-defining features including horizontal massing, low-lying roof, attached garage, and windows. Because it retains integrity and falls within the district's period of significance, it is classified as a contributor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 15 Harvey County, Kansas

11. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 321 E 5th
Const. Date: ca. 1955
Style: MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch Style
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, SubDiv: NEWTON ORIGINAL TOWN, SUPPLEME
TRCT DESC: PT BLK 62,BEG 150W NE COR S175, W75,N175,E75 TO POB
Outbuilding: N/A (attached garage)
Photo: 011

Architectural Description: The house at 321 East 5th Street is a 1950s Ranch dwelling facing north. The single-story rectangular mass is capped with a hipped composite roof, as is the semi-detached one-car garage. The walls are composed of buff brick and vinyl siding. The minimally landscaped lot slopes down slightly towards the street.

History: This home was constructed ca. 1950s. There were no homes on the eastern end of This block before the years between 1926 and 1944. There was no home on this parcel before the construction of this home. In 1958, this home was occupied by retiree Ellis P. Robertson and his wife Nellie.

Integrity: The building retains its 1950s character, with character-defining feature including horizontal massing, low-lying roof and windows. Because it retains integrity and falls within the district's period of significance, it is classified as a contributor.

12. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 327 E 5th
Const. Date: ca. 1955
Style: MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch Style
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, SubDiv: NEWTON ORIGINAL TOWN, SUPPLEME
TRCT DESC: PT BLK 62,BEG 100W NE COR S115, ,W50,N115,E50 TO POB
Outbuilding: N/A (attached carport)
Photo: 012

Architectural Description: The house at 327 East 5th Street is a ca. 1955 raised Minimal Traditional Ranch that faces north. The cubic mass with buff brick walls is capped by a hipped composite roof. There is one full story above ground and one story partially below ground. A belt course of vertical buff brick separates the two stories. The offset entrance in the lower story of the front façade is covered by a modern flat porch roof with wrought iron supports. The flat lot is minimally landscaped.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 16 Harvey County, Kansas

History: This home was constructed ca. 1950s. There were no homes on the eastern end of This block before the years between 1926 and 1944. There was no home on this parcel before the construction of this home. In 1958, this home was occupied by real estate appraiser Hubert F. Roberts.

Integrity: The building retains its 1950s character, with character-defining features including horizontal massing, low-lying roof, horizontal windows and wrought iron. Because it retains integrity and falls within the district's period of significance, it is classified as a contributor.

13. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 427 N Walnut
Const. Date: ca. 1940
Style: OTHER: Minimal Traditional
Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK62 BEG NE COR S60 W100 N60 E100 TO
Outbuilding: garage, Contributing
Photo: 013

Architectural Description: The house at 427 Walnut Street is a single-story Minimal Traditional I-plan dwelling with a cross-gable composite roof. A small gabled porch extends from the front façade, which faces east. The walls are clapboard siding with a red brick foundation and a red brick chimney attached to the north façade. The flat lot is modestly landscaped.

History: This home was constructed between 1926 and 1944. Its simple architecture suggests it was constructed after the 1929 stock market crash. The address is not listed in the 1930 City Directory or 1938 City Directory. Santa Fe switchman Louis W. Foushee and his wife Helen were listed at this address in 1940, suggesting the home was built in the late 1930s.

Integrity: The building retains its integrity associated with its character as a Minimal Traditional home and is therefore identified as a contributor to the district.

14. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 421 N Walnut
Const. Date: ca. 1927
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK 62 BEG 60S NE COR S55 W100 N55E100
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 014

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 17 Harvey County, Kansas

Architectural Description: The house at 421 Walnut Street is a one-and-a-half-story Craftsman-style Bungalow that faces east. The I-plan dwelling has a side-gable composite roof with a front gable wing over the large porch, typical of the Craftsman Bungalow. The house is constructed of red brick, using wood shingles only in the gable end of the porch wing. The porch also exhibits Craftsman details such as grouped supports and shaped cast-stone coping on porch wall. The lot is moderately landscaped immediately surrounding the house.

History: This home was constructed between 1926 and 1944. Its high-style architecture suggests it was constructed ca. 1927 prior to the stock market crash. The address is not listed in the 1926-27 City Directory. In 1930, the home belonged to retiree A. L. Stahly and his wife Elise (1930 City Directory).

Integrity: This bungalow retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include massing, clapboard, brick, and even original composite roof. It is classified as a contributor.

15. **Name:** Multiple-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 415-417 N Walnut
Const. Date: ca. 1927
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, SubDiv: NEWTON ORIGINAL TOWN, SUPPLEME,
TRCT DESC: PT BLK 62,BEG 115S NE COR S60, W150,N60,E150 TO POB
Outbuilding: garage, Contributing
Photo: 015

Architectural Description: The house at 417 Walnut Street is a one-and-a-half-story multiple dwelling Craftsman Bungalow facing east. The L-plan house has a front gable with two projecting gabled porch roofs and a side-gable wing. A second-story addition to the rear of the house identifies it as an Airplane Bungalow. The first-story walls are composed of buff brick while the gable walls are clapboard. A buff brick chimney extends from the peak of the composite roof. All three low-pitched front gables contain exposed rafter beams and rafter ends indicative of the Craftsman style. The porch roof supports consist of squat tapered wood columns on large brick piers. The two entry porches are connected by a brick half wall capped by cast stone coping. The lot is minimally landscaped immediately surrounding the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 18 Harvey County, Kansas

History: This duplex was constructed between 1926 and 1944. Its high-style architecture suggests it was constructed ca. 1927 prior to the stock market crash. The property is not listed in the 1926-27 City Directory. In 1930, the duplex was occupied by Roberts Furniture proprietor H. F. Roberts and his wife Sophia and H & M Tire manager Clay Hedrick and his wife Florence (1930 City Directory).

Integrity: This bungalow retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include horizontal massing, clapboard, and brick. It is classified as a contributor.

16. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 407 N Walnut
Const. Date: ca. 1900
Style: OTHER: National Folk
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, SubDiv: NEWTON ORIGINAL TOWN, SUPPLEME
TRCT DESC: PT BLK 62,BEG 110N SE COR W102, .5,N65,E102.5,S65 TO
POB
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 016

Architectural Description: The house at 407 Walnut Street is a two-story National Folk-style dwelling with a front gable and wing. A hipped porch roof wraps around the front wing of the L-plan house and extends over to an entrance in the side wing. The walls are clapboard. A brick chimney extends from the peak of the asphalt shingle roof. The windows are no longer original. The lot is minimally landscaped.

History: This parcel was excluded from Sanborn Maps until 1915. The home likely dates to ca. 1900. In the 1905-06 and 1911-12 City Directories, David and Mary Nicholson were listed at this address. Their address was listed as 411 Walnut in 1902. It is likely the address of this home changed between 1902 and 1905. In 1905, David was listed as retired. In 1911, he was the president of the Electric Light and Power Company (1911 City Directory).

Integrity: This home retains its historic massing and original materials including wood clapboard. It is classified as a contributor to the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District
Harvey County, Kansas

Section number 7 Page 19

17. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Non-Contributing**
Address: 334 E 4th
Const. Date: 1916
Style: OTHER: Homestead House
Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK62BEG SE COR W50N110E50S110 TO POB
Outbuilding: garage, Contributing
Photo: 017

Architectural Description: The house at 334 East 4th Street is a temple-front Homestead House gable-front I-plan dwelling facing south. The composite gable roof has a hipped dormer on the east and west elevations. The full-width porch has a hipped roof. The windows are not original and the walls are vinyl siding. The flat lot is modestly landscaped immediately surrounding the house. Character-defining features of the Homestead House style include its full-width porch and gabled roof with returns.

History: This home was constructed between 1915 and 1917. The 1944 Sanborn Map identified the building as a duplex. Geo A. Tong, who operated the Arcade Barber Shop, and his wife Ella were listed at this address in 1917 (1917-18 City Directory).

Integrity: This home is classified as a non-contributor because it has vinyl siding. Should the siding be removed, its contributing status could be re-evaluated.

18. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Contributing**
Address: 330 E 4th
Const. Date: ca. 1917
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK62BEG50W SE COR W52.5N110E52.5S110
Outbuilding: Garage, Contributing (019b)
Photo: 018

Architectural Description: The house at 330 East 4th Street is a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival I-plan dwelling facing south. The side-gable composite roof has a brick chimney extending from the peak at the center of the house. A small enclosed entrance porch with a front gable roof extends from the front façade. The exterior walls are clapboard. A front-gabled two-car garage sits at the northwest corner of the lot. This outbuilding also has clapboard siding. The flat lot is moderately landscaped with low plantings and bushes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 20 Harvey County, Kansas

History: This home was constructed between 1915 and 1919. In 1919, Brice H. Turner, of Turner & Somers, and his wife Augusta were listed at this address (1919-20 City Directory).

Integrity: This home retains its historic massing and original materials including wood clapboard and windows. It is classified as a contributor to the district.

19. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 324 E 4th
Const. Date: ca. 1905
Style: OTHER: Homestead House
Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK62BEG102.5W SE COR W47.5N175E47.5,
DES.CONT.S175 TO POB
Outbuilding: Garage, Contributing (019b)
Photo: 019, 019a, 019b

Architectural Description: The house at 324 East 4th Street is a two-story temple-front Homestead House with a lower cross gable in the front. It faces south. The front-gabled I-plan house is capped with a cross-gabled composite roof. The deep full-width front porch with its square wood supports is capped with a hipped roof and a front-gabled extension from the second story. The clapboard-sided house is raised up on a rusticated limestone base. A side-gabled two-car garage is located at the north end of the lot. The siding on the garage is clapboard. The moderately landscaped lot slopes down slightly towards the street. Character-defining features of the Homestead House style include its full-width porch and gabled roof with returns.

History: This house was excluded from Sanborn Maps until 1915. This home was built ca. 1905. Charles C. and Ida Kirkuff were listed at this address in the 1905-06 and 1911-12 City Directories. Kirkhuff was a foreman for the Santa Fe Railroad (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This home retains its historic massing and original materials including wood clapboard and windows. It is classified as a contributor to the district.

20. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 322 E 4th
Const. Date: ca. 1915
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK62BEG150W SE COR W75N175E75S175 POB
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 020

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 21 Harvey County, Kansas

Architectural Description: The house at 322 East 4th Street is a two-and-a-half-story Prairie-style cube with a hipped roof and hipped dormers. There is a single-story addition to the rear of the house. The south elevation has a full-width porch with a gable roof. The gable end of the porch roof has a recessed section ornamented with decorative relief carving. The porch roof supports are tapered square columns on painted brick piers. The single multi-light window on the front façade of the first story is balanced by the main entrance that includes the door and side lights. There are two smaller evenly spaced windows on the second story. The siding is clapboard and the roof is composite. There is a two-car carport with a shed roof located at the north end of the lot. The lot is moderately landscaped with mature trees and shrubs.

History: This house was excluded from Sanborn Maps until 1915. This home dates to ca. 1915. It was not listed in the 1911-1912 city directory. In 1917, the home was occupied by S. R. McArthur, a real estate agent, and his wife Jeannette (1917 City Directory).

Integrity: This home retains its historic massing and original materials including wood clapboard and windows. It is classified as a contributor to the district.

21. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Non-Contributing
Address: 320 E 4th
Const. Date: ca. 1880
Style: OTHER: National Folk
Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK62BEG225W SE COR W75N175E75S175 POB
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 021, 021a

Architectural Description: The house at 320 East 4th Street a two-story National Folk-style cross-plan dwelling that faces south. The composite roof is hipped with lower cross gables. A hipped dormer extends from the roofline on the west elevation. The home's hipped roof with hipped dormers appears to date to post-date the home's original construction. The center portion of the full-width porch on the first story was enclosed, leaving two separate smaller porches on either end of the front elevation. A single hipped roof covers both porches. The porch support on the west side is composed of a tapered wood column on a brick base. The foundation is concrete and the siding is vinyl. The two-over-two wood sash windows appear to be original. The flat lot is minimally landscaped.

History: This house was excluded from Sanborn Maps until 1915. This home dates to ca. 1880. An 1882 plat map shows this as the property of a B. Regier. The map shows the footprint of a house. Barnhard Regier was listed at this address in the 1887 City Directory. In 1902, Regier was listed as a miller - but his address was not given. In 1911, the house was home to dentist J. R. Lowe and his wife Olive (1911-12 City Directory).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 22 Harvey County, Kansas

Integrity: This home is classified as a non-contributor because it has vinyl siding. Should the siding be removed, its contributing status could be re-evaluated.

22. **Name:** Edwards/Nicholson House **Status -** Contributing
Address: 314 E 4th
Const. Date: ca. 1885
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Stick
Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK62BEG215E SW COR N165E85S165W85 POB
Outbuilding: garage, Contributing
Photo: 022, 022a, 022b

Architectural Description: The house at 314 East 4th Street is two-and-a-half-story Stick style T-plan dwelling that faces south. The details indicating the Stick style include the steep pitch of the composite front-gabled roof, the application of decorative trusses at the apex of the gable and other decorative horizontal and vertical boards applied to the façade, and the clapboard siding. The full-width porch on the first story has a flat roof and exhibits Neo-Classical details. The porch supports are fluted Doric columns supporting an architrave ornamented with triglyphs and metopes. A simple balustrade encloses the deck above the porch. A hipped dormer extends out over a rectangular two-story bump-out on the east elevation. A single-story rear addition completes the side-facing T-plan, although most of the mass of the house is concentrated in the front and west-facing wings. Two brick interior chimneys extend from the peak of the steep roof. There is garage with a hipped roof located at the rear of the lot. The flat lot is moderately landscaped immediately surrounding the house.

History: This house was excluded from Sanborn Maps until 1915. This home dates to ca. 1885. J. W. Edwards, who owned J. W. Edwards and Co. coal and stone company at 311 N. Main, is listed at this address in the 1885 and 1887 City Directories. J. D. Nicholson, the treasurer of the Electric Light and Power Company, lived here with his wife Mary in 1911 (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This Victorian home has a high degree of integrity with historic massing and original materials, including decorative vergeboard, wood clapboard and windows. It is classified as a contributor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 23 Harvey County, Kansas

23. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 310 E 4th
Const. Date: ca. 1885
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK62 BEG165E SW COR N165E50S165W50POB
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 023, 023a

Architectural Description: The house at 310 East 4th Street is a two-story Italianate dwelling that faces south. The cubic mass of the house is capped with a pyramidal hipped composite roof. The wide overhanging eaves extend above an unornamented fascia board. The full-width porch with a hipped roof supported by tapered square columns covers the offset entrance and a large multi-paned window on the first story. The second story has three evenly-spaced windows with simple wood frames and four-over-four double-hung wood sashes that appear to be original. A small one-story addition and porch are added to the rear of the house. The flat lot is moderately landscaped immediately surrounding the house.

History: This house was excluded from Sanborn Maps until 1915. This home dates to ca. 1885. It does not appear in an 1882 plat map. W. M. Stevens, a Santa Fe engineer, and his wife Dora moved to this address between 1902 and 1905 (1902 and 1905 City Directories). They lived here in 1911 (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This Italianate home has a high degree of integrity with historic massing and original materials, wood clapboard and 4/4 windows. It is classified as a contributor.

24. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 306 E 4th
Const. Date: ca. 1885
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate/Queen Anne
Legal: NEWTON OR BLK62BEG115.5E SW COR N165E49.5S165W49.5
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 024, 024a

Architectural Description: The house at 306 East 4th Street is a two-story dwelling that faces south. The main block of the house is Italianate in its cubic massing, offset entrance, tall and narrow windows with peaked frames, and wide overhanging eaves of the hipped roof supported by decorative brackets. The house also exhibits many details particular to the Queen Anne style, including the lower front gable ornamented with scalloped wood shingles, the wrap-around porch with hipped roof and a small gable above the entrance, and porch supports composed of wood posts and carved decorative brackets. The porch wraps around the front façade to the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 24 Harvey County, Kansas

west elevation where it meets a two-story gabled wing. The siding is clapboard and the windows are one-over-one sashes. A buff brick interior chimney extends upward from the composite roof. The flat lot is modestly landscaped immediately surrounding the house.

History: This house was excluded from Sanborn Maps until 1915. This home dates to ca. 1885. It does not appear in an 1882 plat map. Santa Fe train dispatcher A. B. Class and his wife Mary lived here in 1911 (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This Victorian home has a high degree of integrity with historic massing and original materials, including wood clapboard, roof brackets and windows. It is classified as a contributor.

25. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 302 E 4th
Const. Date: ca. 1900
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK62 BEG66E SW COR N165E49.5S165W49.5
Outbuilding: small house at the back of the lot (025a), Contributing; associated garage, Contributing
Photo: 025, 025a, 025b

Architectural Description: The house at 302 East 4th Street is one-and-a-half-story front-gabled dwelling with Queen Anne-style details, facing south. The organization of the composite roof is a front-gable with lower cross gables. The two front gables both contain scalloped wood shingles. The two gables, along with the step-back on the first story façade create an asymmetrical elevation. The cubic mass has a full-width porch with a shed roof on the front elevation. The porch supports are simple wood columns. There are two entrances in the front elevation, one in each plane of the front wall. There is also one large window with a stained glass panel at the top. The rest of the windows are narrow and have wood frames. The siding is clapboard. A cement interior chimney rises from the peak of the roof. At the rear of the lot there is a small single-story side-gabled house with a detached one-car front-gabled garage. The flat lot is minimally landscaped immediately surrounding the house while mature trees line the edge of the property.

History: This house was excluded from Sanborn Maps until 1915. This home dates to ca. 1900. In 1911, the house was home to painter J. J. Seaman and his wife Kate (1911-12 City Directory). They moved to this address between 1905 and 1911 (1905-06 City Directory).

Integrity: This transitional Queen Anne cottage retains its historic massing and materials, including leaded windows, fishscale shingles, and transitional porch. The Queen Anne cottage, the small cottage at the rear of the lot, and the garage, are all contributing buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 25 Harvey County, Kansas

26. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Non-Contributing
 Address: 300 E 4th
 Const. Date: ca. 1885
 Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
 Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK62 BEG SW COR N165 E66 S165 W66 POB
 Outbuilding: garage, Non-Contributing (026b)
 Photo: 026, 026a, 026b

Architectural Description: The house at 300 East 4th Street is a two-story Italianate dwelling that faces south. The pyramidal hipped composite roof has wide overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets. The main cubic mass has a two-story gabled wing attached to the northwest corner and a small one-story attachment to the east façade. The front elevation of the first story has an offset entrance and a large multi-light window, while the second story has two evenly-spaced narrow windows. The foundation is field stone and the siding is asbestos shingle. A front-gabled two-car garage is located in the northeast corner of the lot facing west. The flat lot is minimally landscaped with several mature trees.

History: This house was excluded from Sanborn Maps until 1915. This home dates to ca. 1885. The home does not appear on an 1882 plat map. Santa Fe engineer I. W. Small and his wife Cora lived here in 1905 and 1911 (1905-06 and 1911-12 City Directories). The home historically had a porch that wrapped from the front elevation to the west side. The porch was still extant in 1944. The porch was likely removed as part of the ca. 1950 modifications, including application of asbestos siding and installations of a picture window.

Integrity: The home retains its historic massing. Historic materials include historic windows and roof brackets. Because the home is clad in asbestos siding, it has been identified as non-contributing to the district. However, the building could be re-classified as a contributor if the siding was removed, revealing the historic wood clapboard. The adjacent garage is a non-contributor.

27. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
 Address: 416 N Pine
 Const. Date: ca. 1927
 Style: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
 Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK62 BEG135S NW COR E110S50W110N50 TO
 Outbuilding: N/A
 Photo: 027

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 26 Harvey County, Kansas

Architectural Description: The house at 416 North Pine Street is a two-story Dutch Colonial Revival style dwelling facing west. The main two-story I-plan portion of the house with the side-gambrel roof has a one-story addition on the south elevation. A continuous dormer extends through the composite roof on the front façade. The entrance, centered on the symmetrical façade has a small portico with square posts and a curved underside. The siding is clapboard and a red brick chimney is attached to the south wall. The lot is moderately landscaped immediately surrounding the house along with mature trees at the lot lines.

History: This home was constructed between 1926 and 1944. The high-style nature suggests the home pre-dates the 1929 stock market crash. In 1938, real estate and insurance agent J. A. Allen and his wife Edna were listed at this address (1938 City Directory).

Integrity: This Dutch Colonial Revival home retains its historic massing and materials, including wide wood clapboard, windows, and pedimented covered entry. It is classified as a contributor to the district.

28. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Non-Contributing
Address: 228 E 3rd
Const. Date: ca. 1885
Style: LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival
Legal: NEWTON ORIGINAL BLK 48 S110 LTS 26 28
Outbuilding: garage (ca. 1980), Non-Contributing
Photo: 028

Architectural Description: The house at 228 East 3rd Street is a two-story Gothic Revival T-plan dwelling that faces east. The composite roof has side gables and a small center gable on the front elevation. A wide porch with turned wood supports and a shed roof spans most but not all of the front façade. There is a one-story shed-roof addition to the north elevation. A porch is attached to the south side of the rear wing. The siding is aluminum. A front-gabled two-car garage is located near the front of the lot to the north of the house. The flat lot is minimally landscaped.

History: According to Sanborn Maps, this side of the block had five frame dwellings on it in 1884 and 1886. Details of This block were first included in Sanborn Maps in 1896. This home dates to ca. 1885. It was not included in an 1882 Plat Map. Painter J. L. Caveny and his wife Louisa lived here in 1911 (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: Because this building is clad in aluminum siding, it is classified as a non-contributor. Should the siding be removed and historic clapboard be exposed, the home's contributing status could be re-evaluated.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 27 Harvey County, Kansas

29. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 305 N Pine
Const. Date: ca. 1910
Style: OTHER: National Folk
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, Lot: N55 LTS 26,28BlockNo: 48, SubDiv: NEWTON
ORIGINAL TOWN, SUPPLEME
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 029

Architectural Description: The house at 305 North Pine Street is a one-story National Folk-style square-plan dwelling facing east. The pyramidal hipped composite roof has a gable dormer on the front façade, the base of which is absorbed into the shed roof that extends over the front entrance. The gable end contains scalloped wood shingles and a ventilation louver. The siding is clapboard. The flat lot is minimally landscaped.

History: This home was built between 1905 and 1915. In 1915 the address was 305 N. Pine. In 1917, A. H. Woods lived here (1917 City Directory).

Integrity: The home retains its historic massing and historic materials, including clapboard, windows, scalloped shingles. Although the porch has been modified, the changes do not affect the overall integrity. Therefore, the building is classified as a contributor.

30. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 309 N Pine
Const. Date: ca. 1905
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK 48 S50 LTS 23 25 27
Outbuilding: garage, Contributing
Photo: 030

Architectural Description: The house at 309 North Pine Street is a one-and-a-half-story Queen Anne-style dwelling facing east. The simple cube plan has a complicated steeply-pitched hipped and cross-gabled composite roof. The front pent gable end has scalloped wood shingles and a narrow strip of roof separates the gable from the small polygonal wing on the first story. A porch is located at the northeast corner of the house. The siding is clapboard. A front-gabled one-car garage with clapboard siding is located at the southwest corner of the lot. The flat lot is moderately landscaped. The home resembles Sears catalog house designs.

History: This home was built between 1901 and 1909. In 1911, Santa Fe conductor W. F. Shafer and his wife Margaret lived here (1911-12 City Directory).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 28 Harvey County, Kansas

Integrity: This Victorian home has a high degree of integrity with historic massing and original materials, including wood clapboard, scalloped shingles, and windows. It is classified as a contributor.

31. **Name:** Ice House **Status -** Contributing
Address: 325 N Pine
Const. Date: ca. 1885/ca. 1925
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK 48 E8 LT21 N115 LT23 25 27
Outbuilding: garage, Contributing
Photo: 031, 031a, 031b

Architectural Description: The house at 325 North Pine Street is a two-story Colonial Revival T-plan dwelling that faces east. The side-gable roof is composite. The symmetrical front façade has a centered pedimented portico with slender columns surrounding the entrance. The lot is heavily landscaped with mature trees and large shrubs. The home may have been originally constructed as an Italianate design, similar to that of surrounding homes. Extant Italianate details include double roof brackets. The building had an overall Colonial Revival design change ca. 1925.

History: In 1884, there were already 5 frame dwellings on This block. The block was first covered in the Sanborn Maps in 1896. By then, this home was extant. The footprint remained unchanged from 1896 through 1944. Historically, the home was oriented toward East 4th Street. The home was likely constructed as an Italianate dwelling, with its double roof brackets, similar to many of the other homes in the area. It likely took on its current Colonial Revival appearance in the 1920s. The house was home to city attorney C. Fred Ice and his wife Mildred Branine Ice in the 1930s (1938 City Directory). Mr. Ice was involved in Republican Party politics. As City Attorney Fred Ice represented the City of Newton in the swimming pool segregation case *D. E. Kern v. City Commissioners of the City of Newton, Kansas, et al.*

Integrity: This Colonial Revival home retains integrity from its overall design change in the 1920s. Historic materials include the clapboard, windows, shutters, roof brackets, and pedimented entry. It is classified as a contributor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 29 Harvey County, Kansas

32. **Name:** Neal House **Status –** Contributing (NRHP)
Address: 301 E 4th
Const. Date: 1875
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Legal: NEAL'S SUB BLK61 N105 W1/2 LT1 AND W15 E 1/2 LT 1
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 032, 032a, 033b, 033c

Architectural Description: The house at 301 East 4th Street is a two-story Italianate dwelling that faces north. The main cubic mass of the house has a two-story wing attached to the east elevation and a rear addition that includes an attached garage. The flat roof has wide overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets. The front façade has an offset entrance with a transom and a heavily ornamented rectangular portico. There are two windows on the first story and three on the second story. All of the narrow windows have decorative wood frames with ornate scrollwork. The two-over-one wood sashes appear to be original. The foundation is fieldstone and the siding is clapboard. The lot is moderately landscaped, particularly on the east side of the house.

History: Newton pioneer Jairus Edward Neal, a banker, lawyer and politician, built this house in the fall of 1875 and moved in during the first week of January 1876. The home was built by contractors Smith and Arment of Wichita, plastered by S. Chamberlain of Newton, and painted by J. L. Caveny of Newton. Neal was born in Onondago County, New York on August 18, 1818 and was educated at home. When he was 18, he began teaching school. In 1839, Neal moved to West Point, Iowa, where he studied law and began a successful legal practice. Neal was first elected to the Iowa Legislature in 1854 and later candidate for US Congress and also served as a US district court judge. In 1868, he moved to Keokuk, Iowa. He then moved to Staten Island, New York. After a short time in his home state and another stint in Iowa, Neal moved to Newton in June 1873. In the year he arrived, Neal established the area's first bank, the Harvey County Savings Bank. Neal organized and chaired the county's first Democratic Convention and was a Democratic candidate for state senate in 1878 and 1880. Neal was also involved in organizing Newton's Masonic Temple. Neal died August 3, 1882. The home was remodeled in 1928 at which time the historic wrap-around porch was removed. In 1930, Clarence Meyers, a Santa Fe Chief Train Dispatcher and his wife Tress lived in the home (1930-31 City Directory). (Harvey County News, 29 September 1875, 6 October 1875; Wichita Beacon September 1875; Newton Kansan, 9 September 1875, 30 September 1875, 13 January 1876, 10 February 1876) The home is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Integrity: This Italianate home has a high degree of integrity with historic massing and original materials, wood clapboard and 2/2 windows. The home is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is classified as a contributor to the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 30 Harvey County, Kansas

33. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 309 E 4th
Const. Date: ca. 1885
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne/Stick
Legal: NEAL'S SUB BLK 62 E85.5 LT 1
Outbuilding: garage, Non-Contributing
Photo: 033, 033a, 033b

Architectural Description: The house at 309 East 4th Street is a two-and-a-half-story dwelling that faces north. The house incorporates the irregular massing, wrap-around porch and tower of the Queen Anne style and the decorative elements of the Stick style. The cross-gables of the composite roof have decorative trusses at their peaks. The gables, along with the decorative band just below them are sided with scalloped wood shingles. The hipped roof of the wrap-around porch is supported by turned wood columns with decorative braces. The siding is clapboard with corner boards and decorative horizontal boards. A front-gabled two-car garage exhibiting the same stylistic elements as the main house, such as decorative trusses and scalloped wood shingles, is located at the southeast corner of the lot. The lot is heavily landscaped immediately surrounding the house.

History: This side of Block 61 was excluded from Sanborn Maps until 1915. This home dates to ca. 1885. In 1911, plumbing and heating contractor G. E. Hollinger and his wife Rebecca lived here (1911-12 City Directory). They moved to this address between 1905 and 1911 (1905-06 City Directory).

Integrity: This Queen Anne home has a high degree of integrity with historic massing and original materials, wood clapboard and scalloped shingles. The home is classified as a contributor to the district. The garage is new and, therefore, is classified as a non-contributor to the district.

- 34.** **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
 Address: 317 E 4th
 Const. Date: ca. 1947
 Style: OTHER: Minimal Traditional
 Legal: NEAL'S SUB BLK 61 LTS 2-4
 Outbuilding: garage (034a), Contributing
 Photo: 034, 034a

Architectural Description: The house at 317 East 4th Street is a one-and-a-half-story Minimal Traditional example of a Colonial Revival style dwelling. The cross-gabled composite roof has a front wall dormer facing north. The house is arranged in a simple I-plan form with several small

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 31 Harvey County, Kansas

additions to create an asymmetrical appearance. The offset entrance has side lights and a simple portico with Doric columns. A large red brick chimney is attached to the end wall of the west wing. There is a brick one-car garage with a hipped roof located at the southwest corner of the lot. The flat lot is modestly landscaped immediately surrounding the house with mature trees scattered throughout the lot.

History: T. E. and M. C. Neal had subdivided Block 61 by the early twentieth century when (1905 and 1919 City Directories), this home was occupied by realtor and insurance man John G. Regier and his wife Frieda. Regier founded Regier Title in 1904. This side of Block 61 was excluded from Sanborn Maps until 1915. In 1915 Sanborn Map shows a 1 1/2 story home with a porch that wrapped around the front and east sides. By 1926, the porch had been modified to simply span the width of the front elevation. The home now on the lot was constructed or modified ca. 1947.

Integrity: The home retains its integrity from new construction or overall design change in ca. 1947. Character-defining features include multi-pane windows, abbreviated eaves, shutters, clapboard, and sidelights. The building is classified as a contributor to the district.

35.	Name:	Single-Family Dwelling	Status - Contributing
	Address:	323 E 4th	
	Const. Date:	ca. 1885	
	Style:	LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne	
	Legal:	NEAL'S SUB BLK 61 LTS 5-7	
	Outbuilding:	garage, Non-Contributing	
	Photo:	035, 035a, 035b	

Architectural Description: The house at 323 East 4th Street is a two-and-a-half-story Free Classic Queen Anne-style dwelling. The front-gabled composite roof covers the rectangular mass of the house, while smaller cross gables extend to the east and west. A one-story shed-roof addition extends from the southeast corner of the house. Overall the siding is clapboard. The asymmetrical north elevation is composed of a gable on a hipped section, with a lower gable. Both gables contain shaped wood shingles while the lower gable also has an applied pattern of carved wood boards. A two-story bayed projection extends from the east façade beneath the side gable. A hipped roof extends over the Colonial Revival-style porch. The porch supports are fluted Doric columns and the elaborate door frame contains side lights and a broken pediment. A large two-plus car garage with a side-gable roof is located at the northeast corner of the lot. The garage also has clapboard siding. The flat lot is moderately landscaped with mature trees and shrubs.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 32 Harvey County, Kansas

History: T. E. and M. C. Neal had subdivided Block 61 by the early twentieth century. This side of Block 61 was excluded from Sanborn Maps until 1915. The home was built ca. 1885. A. J. Somers, president of Hanlin Supply Company, lived here with his wife Minnie in 1911 (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This Queen Anne home has a high degree of integrity with historic massing and original materials, wood clapboard and scalloped shingles. The home is classified as a contributor to the district. The garage is new and, therefore, is classified as a non-contributor to the district.

36. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status –** Non-Contributing
Address: 331 E 4th
Const. Date: ca. 1890/ca. 1947
Style: MIXED: National Folk, Colonial Revival
Legal: NEAL'S SUB BLK61E10LT10ALL LT11 W18 LT12
Outbuilding: garage, Contributing
Photo: 036

Architectural Description: The house at 331 East 4th Street is a one-and-a-half-story eclectic mix of the Colonial Revival and Victorian styles. The T-plan cross-gabled dwelling has a front gable centered on the elevation that faces north. The one-story wings attached to the front gable have flat roofs with parapets. The composite roof has shed dormers. The siding is asbestos shingle. The bay window that extends from the east façade of the side wing has a flat roof supported by decorative brackets. The lot is modestly landscaped with small bushes immediately surrounding the house. The home appears to have been originally constructed ca. 1890 with modifications ca. 1947.

History: T. E. and M. C. Neal had subdivided Block 61 by the early twentieth century. This side of Block 61 was excluded from Sanborn Maps until 1915. This home was originally constructed ca. 1885 and modified ca. 1947. Santa Fe foreman J. W. Pierce lived here with his wife Mattie in 1905 and 11 (1905-06 and 1911-12 City Directories). An adjacent house at 325 E. 4th was extant until at least 1944.

Integrity: The home retains its integrity from an overall design change in ca. 1947. Character-defining features include multi-pane windows, shutters, and pedimented entry. The treatment of the building is similar to that of the nearby home at 317 E. 4th. The home is classified as a non-contributor to the district. The garage is contributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 8 Harvey County, Kansas

37. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 333 E 4th
Const. Date: ca. 1885
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Shingle
Legal: NEAL'S SUB BLK61 E15 LT 12 ALL LT 13
Outbuilding: garage, Non-Contributing
Photo: 037, 037a

Architectural Description: The house at 333 East 4th Street is a two-story Shingle-style dwelling that faces north. The cross-gabled T-plan house has a composite roof, clapboard siding at the first story and wood shingles at the second story and up into the gables. The compact vertical mass has a small one-story addition to the rear of the house. A porch with a shed roof runs the length of the front façade. The porch supports are slender turned wood columns with ornamental braces. The front wing contains a single large plate-glass window on the first story and two narrow windows on the second story. The lot is heavily landscaped immediately surrounding the house with several mature trees throughout the yard.

History: T. E. and M. C. Neal had subdivided Block 61 by the early twentieth century. This side of Block 61 was excluded from Sanborn Maps until 1915. This house was constructed ca. 1885. Assistant postmaster C. F. Benfer lived here with his wife Ida in 1911 (1911-12 City Directory). They moved to this address between 1905 and 1911.

Integrity: This Queen Anne home has a high degree of integrity with historic massing and original materials, including wood shingles, gingerbread porch and windows. The home is classified as a contributor to the district.

38. **Name:** Jekyll House **Status -** Contributing
Address: 328 E 3rd
Const. Date: 1884
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
Legal: NEAL'S SUB BLK 61 S115 LTS 30 31
Outbuilding: N/A (attached garage)
Photo: 038, 038a

Architectural Description: The house at 328 East 3rd Street is a two-story Queen Anne-style L-plan dwelling that faces south. The south wing has a bayed end while both wings have metal hipped roofs. The wall is angled where the wings of the "L" connect, above which is a gable dormer. A wrap-around porch runs the entire length of any portion of the first story that faces the streets on the corner lot. The hipped porch roof also has a gable dormer over the entrance and is supported by simple wood posts. A one-car garage is attached to a single-story rear addition

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 34 Harvey County, Kansas

and both are covered by a hipped roof. The lot is moderately landscaped immediately surrounding the house.

History: The home at 328 E. 3rd was constructed by George Jekyll in 1884. Jekyll bought the lots in July 1884 and moved his family from Ottawa, Illinois to Newton in November 1884. He "opened a shop in Mr. McKee's stone building on East Sixth St." and began advertising his services as a contractor/builder in June 1884. Jekyll sold his home in August 1885 to T. J. Grant, a bridge builder. (1887 City Directory; Newton Kansan, 15 November 1885; Newton Kansan, 13 August 1885; Newton Kansan, 13 November 1884; Newton Kansan, 24 July 1884; Newton Kansan, 25 June 1884). Owner Robert Woulfe remodeled the home in 1950-51, modifying the porch and adjusting floors and windows. Owners Ken and Jan Horst constructed an addition to the north in 1984. This property is connected to the building at 315 N. Walnut.

Integrity: This Queen Anne home has a high degree of integrity with historic massing and original materials, including wood clapboard and hipped roofline. The porch has been modified. The historic multi-pane windows likely post-date the home's original construction. The home is classified as a contributor to the district.

38b. Name: Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 315 N Walnut
Const. Date: ca. 1930
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne; LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY
MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, Lot: N45 LTS 30,31BlockNo: 61, SubDiv: T E NEAL
AND M C NEAL
Outbuilding: garage, Non-Contributing
Photo: 038b, 038c

Architectural Description: The house at 315 N. Walnut is a two-story Queen Anne/Craftsman-style dwelling that faces east. The L-plan house has a side-gable composite roof on the side wing while the front wing has a hipped roof with a projecting gable wall dormer. The south, east, and part of the north walls on the second story are ornamented with bands of shaped wood shingles in alternating colors. A shed roof supported by braces extends from each of the east walls on both wings to separate the first and second stories. The wall below the shed roof is clapboard. A front-gabled one-car detached garage is located just south of the house. The lot is minimally landscaped with large shrubs.

History: This building was not covered in the Sanborn Maps until 1915. By then, the building was an auto garage for the adjacent home at 328 E. 3rd (Property #38). The building was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 35 Harvey County, Kansas

converted from a garage to a single-family dwelling between 1926 and 1944 (Sanborn Maps). Its Craftsman details indicate a modification date of ca. 1930.

Integrity: This building's character-defining features generally date to the conversion from a garage to a single-family dwelling in ca. 1930. Historic materials include multi-pane windows and clapboard. The home is a contributor. The adjacent one-story garage is a non-contributor because of non-historic siding.

39. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status –** Non-Contributing
Address: 326 E 3rd
Const. Date: ca. 1890/ca. 1910 (porch)
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne; LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY
MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: NEAL'S SUB, BLK 61 E2 LT 27, ALL LTS 28 29
Outbuilding: garage (brick), Contributing; garage (frame), Contributing; stone and brick fence, Contributing
Photo: 039, 039a, 039b, 039c

Architectural Description: The house at 326 East 3rd Street is a two-story eclectic Craftsman-style I-plan dwelling that faces south. There are many dormers, additions and enclosed porches that complicate the massing and organization of this house. There are enclosed sleeping porches on the front and side of the house. The hipped roof is composite and the siding is aluminum. The full-width front porch is supported by simple wood posts. A fieldstone wall with brick corner piers and coping encloses the back yard. There is a small painted brick outbuilding with parapet walls and a flat roof at the rear of the lot. The lot is minimally landscaped. There is a brick and limestone fence and brick garage in the back yard.

History: T. E. and M. C. Neal had subdivided Block 61 by the early twentieth century. This side of Block 61 was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1901. At that time, the home was extant, with a bay window on the east side and one-story porch that spanned the full width of the front elevation. The owners commissioned the existing two-story porch between 1909 and 1915. In 1902, 1905 and 1911, M. T. McGraw and his wife Margaret lived in the home. McGraw was a partner in McGraw and Woulfe, dealers in coal, wood, stone, brick and ice (1911-12 City Directory). The wall dates to ca. 1920s.

Integrity: Although the second-floor sleeping porch obscures the home's original façade, its construction dates to ca. 1910. After 100 years, the porch has gained significance in its own right. Because the home is clad in non-original siding, it has been identified as non-contributing to the district. However, the building could be re-classified as a contributor if the siding was removed, revealing the historic wood clapboard.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 36 Harvey County, Kansas

- 40. Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 324 E 3rd
Const. Date: ca. 1880
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Legal: NEAL'S SUB, BLK 61,LT 26 W31 LT27
Outbuilding: three-car garage (048), Contributing (b. ca. 1915)
Photo: 040, 040a

Architectural Description: The house at 324 East 3rd Street is a two-story Italianate-style I-plan dwelling that faces south. The hipped roof has wide overhanging eaves with a decorative angled fascia board between implied brackets. The offset entrance has a flat-roofed portico with a balustrade supported by stuccoed piers. Adjacent to the entrance is a large window with side lights. The second story has three evenly-spaced windows. A hip-roofed projection extends from the west façade. There is a three-car garage with a shed roof located at the rear of the lot. The siding on the garage is clapboard. The lot is minimally landscaped immediately surrounding the house.

History: T. E. and M. C. Neal had subdivided Block 61 by the early twentieth century. This home was constructed ca. 1885. There were no houses on this side of the block in an 1882 Plat Map. This side of Block 61 was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1901. At that time, the house had a one-story porch that spanned the width of the front elevation and wrapped around to the east side bay. In the early twentieth century, A. J. Duff and his wife Helen resided here. Duff was the proprietor of Duff and Son furniture, carpets and undertaking (1902, 1905, 1911-12, 1917 City Directories). The pair had moved by 1921. The porch was removed between 1915 and 1926. The current front stoop was not noted on the 1944 Sanborn.

Integrity: Despite some changes, including the removal of the original porch and the application of plaster in ca. 1925, the home retains its overall historic character. Character-defining features include roof brackets, window trim and massing. It is classified as a contributor. The garage is also a contributor.

41. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Non-Contributing
Address: 320 E 3rd
Const. Date: ca. 1885
Style: MIXED: Italianate, Queen Anne, Classical Revival
Legal: NEAL'S SUB, BLK 61, LTS 24 25
Outbuilding: carriage house (041a), Contributing
Photo: 041, 041a

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 37 Harvey County, Kansas

History: T. E. and M. C. Neal had subdivided Block 61 by the early twentieth century. This side of Block 61 was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1901. The home historically had an Italianate/Queen Anne form, with a canted bay on its northeast corner and a one-story wrap-around porch that spanned the front elevation and wrapped to the bay on the east side. In 1911, 1917, and 1926, Dr. Richard S. Haury and his wife Linda lived in the home (1911-12, 1917-18, 1926-27 City Directories). The Haurys were in the home when it took its current form between 1915 and 1926. The canted bay had been removed and the sides had been "squared up." The windows, porch and sleeping porch date to that time period.

Integrity: This home is classified as a non-contributor because it has aluminum siding. Should the siding be removed, its contributing status could be re-evaluated. The garage on this parcel is classified as contributing.

- 42.** **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Non-Contributing
 Address: 316 E 3rd
 Const. Date: ca. 1925
 Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
 Legal: NEAL'S SUB BLK 61 LTS 23 E1/2 LT 22
 Outbuilding: garage (042a), Contributing
 Photo: 042, 042a

Architectural Description: The house at 316 East 3rd Street is a one-story Craftsman-style Bungalow that faces south. The front-gabled I-plan house has a lower gabled-projection and a small gabled roof over the centered entrance. A red-brick chimney is attached to the west façade and extends through the eave of the composite roof. The siding is vinyl. There is a front-gabled one-car garage located at the northwest corner of the lot. The clapboard outbuilding has a metal roof with exposed wood rafter ends. The lot is heavily landscaped immediately surrounding the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 38 Harvey County, Kansas

History: T. E. and M. C. Neal had subdivided Block 61 by the early twentieth century. This side of Block 61 was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1901. This parcel was home to a two-story Queen Anne dwelling until the years between 1915 and 1926, when it was replaced by a one-story home, likely the current dwelling, which appears to date to ca. 1925. Santa Fe clerk Ray B. Stewart and his wife Charlotte were listed at the address in 1917 (1917-18 City Directory). The property was vacant in 1926, indicating the new home may have been under construction. The home was likely commissioned by Santa Fe dispatcher H. A. Simkins and his wife Ruth, who were first listed at this address in 1928. The Simkins lived in the home until the years between 1977 and 1982, when they moved.

Integrity: This home is classified as a non-contributor because it has vinyl siding. Should the siding be removed, its contributing status could be re-evaluated. The garage on this parcel is classified as contributing.

43. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Contributing**
Address: 314 E 3rd
Const. Date: ca. 1885
Style: OTHER: National Folk
Legal: NEAL'S SUB BLK 61 LTS 20 21 W10 LT22
Outbuilding: garage (043a), Contributing
Photo: 043, 043a

Architectural Description: The house at 314 East 3rd Street is a two-story National Folk-style dwelling that faces south. The L-plan house has a front gable with a side-gabled wing. A porch extends from the wing on the first story. The hipped roof is supported by wood posts. There is a small gable end over the entrance to the porch, ornamented with relief carving. A bay window extends from the front-gabled wall on the first story. A wrap-around porch is attached to the rear of the house and contains the same details of posts and gables as the front porch. The siding is clapboard and a red brick interior chimney extends from the peak of the composite roof. There is a front-gabled one-car clapboard garage with a horse stall located at the northwest corner of the lot. The lot is minimally landscaped immediately surrounding the house.

History: T. E. and M. C. Neal had subdivided Block 61 by the early twentieth century. This side of Block 61 was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1901. This house dates to ca. 1885. Santa Fe conductor Cameron W. Young and his wife Edna moved to the home between 1905 and 1911 (1905-06 and 1911-12 City Directories).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 39 Harvey County, Kansas

Integrity: This home has a high degree of integrity with historic massing and original materials, including wood clapboard. This simple structure appears to have been embellished with the addition of some details, including those on the porch. Both the home and its one-story garage are classified as a contributor to the district.

44. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 312 E 3rd
Const. Date: ca. 1885/ca. 1925
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate/Queen Anne
Legal: NEAL'S SUB BLK61 E16.5 LT16 ALL LTS 17-19
Outbuilding: garage (044a, 044c), Contributing
Photo: 044, 044a, 044b, 044c

Architectural Description: The house at 312 East 3rd Street is a two-story Italianate/Queen Anne-style dwelling that faces south. The cubic mass of the house has a two-story bayed projection on the east elevation and a wing on the west elevation. The full-width porch wraps around to meet the wing on the west side. The large flat-roofed porch is supported by wood posts and is capped with a balustrade. The irregular flat roof of the house has wide overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets. The siding is clapboard with corner boards. There is a two-car garage with a hipped roof located at the northeast corner of the lot. The garage has hipped dormers at the front and back, along with a lower hipped attached entrance vestibule. The lot is moderately landscaped immediately surrounding the house with large bushes. The design is similar to that at 328 E. 3rd (Property #38).

History: T. E. and M. C. Neal had subdivided Block 61 by the early twentieth century. This side of Block 61 was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1901. The house was constructed ca. 1885. There were no houses on this side of the block in an 1882 Plat Map. In 1901, the house had a large wrap-around porch with a turret on the southwest corner. The turret is no longer extant. The porch appears to correspond with other design changes, including windows and French doors, that date to ca. 1925. In 1902, 1905 and 1911, William Woulfe and his wife Belinda lived here. Woulfe was a partner in McGraw and Woulfe, which dealt in coal. The garage appeared on a Sanborn Map in 1926, when it was used for two apartments.

Integrity: This Italianate/Queen Anne home has a high degree of integrity with historic massing and original materials, including wood clapboard and roof brackets. The porch appears to have been modified in the 1920s. The historic multi-pane windows likely post-date the home's original construction. Both the home and the garage are classified as a contributors to the district.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 40 Harvey County, Kansas

45. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Contributing**
Address: 304 E 3rd
Const. Date: ca. 1940
Style: OTHER: Minimal Traditional
Legal: BLOCK 61
Outbuilding: N/A (attached garage)
Photo: 045, 045a

Architectural Description: The house at 304 East 3rd Street is a one-and-a-half-story traditional complex front-gable dwelling with an overlapping side gable that faces south. The end of the overlapping gable provides a small porch over the front entrance. There is a shed-roofed wing that extends from the east elevation. The first story is brick while the second story is wood shingle. The side-gabled two-car garage is attached to the house by a narrow gabled pass-through. The lot is minimally landscaped.

History: T. E. and M. C. Neal had subdivided Block 61 by the early twentieth century. This side of Block 61 was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1901. In 1901, there was a two-story home with a one-story addition on this parcel. The home was expanded between 1901 and 1909 - and again between 1909 and 1915. The current home was constructed between 1926 and 1944. Given its Minimal Traditional characteristics, it likely dates to ca. 1940. Mrs. Charlotte Stewart lived at this address in 1938 (1938 City Directory).

Integrity: This is a pristine example of a Minimal Traditional home constructed in the years immediately prior to World War II. Character-defining features include abbreviated eaves, wood clapboard, brick, and massing. Both the home and the semi-attached garage are contributors.

46. **Name:** Multiple-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 316-18 N Pine
Const. Date: ca. 1927
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, Lot: S60 W1/2 LT 1BlockNo: 61, SubDiv: T E NEAL
 AND M C NEAL
Outbuilding: garage (046a), Contributing
Photo: 046, 046a

Architectural Description: The building at 316-318 North Pine Street is two-story multi-family dwelling with Craftsman-style details. The west-facing cubic mass has a hipped composite roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The two front-gable porch roofs over the entrances at the corners of the front elevation are supported by squat tapered square columns on brick piers. The foundation is brick and the siding is clapboard. The two-car garage with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 41 Harvey County, Kansas

hipped roof and exposed rafter ends is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is minimally landscaped.

History: This duplex was constructed between 1926 and 1944. Its high-style Craftsman architecture suggests it was constructed ca. 1927 prior to the stock market crash, when a number of duplexes were constructed in the neighborhood.

Integrity: This duplex retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Character-defining features include shallow hipped roof, exposed rafter tails, battered porch piers, multi-pane windows, and clapboard. Both the duplex and the garage are contributors to the district.

47. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 412 E 3rd
Const. Date: 1916
Style: OTHER: Homestead House
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, SubDiv: R M SPIVEY, TRCT DESC: PT BLK 80, LT 12, W31.5 LT 14
Outbuilding: garage (047), Contributing
Photo: 047

Architectural Description: The house at 412 East 3rd Street is a one-and-a-half-story temple-front Homestead House that faces south. The front-gabled composite roof has lower cross-gable dormers on the east and west elevations. The hipped porch roof is supported by squat tapered square columns on rusticated stone piers. The front entrance is slightly offset between two large windows. The second story contains a paired window in the front gable end. The siding is clapboard. The one-car garage with hipped roof is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is minimally landscaped. Character-defining features of the Homestead House style include its full-width porch (temple front) and gabled roof with returns.

History: This simple homestead house replaced an early two-story dwelling between 1915 and 1917. In 1917, Diedrich Brucks was listed at this address. His occupation was not listed (1917-18 City Directory).

Integrity: This home is classified as a contributor because it retains a high degree of integrity - with features including clapboard, windows, and porch supports. The associated garage is also a contributor to the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 42 Harvey County, Kansas

48. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Non-Contributing
Address: 408 E 3rd
Const. Date: ca. 1927
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, Lot: 10 BlockNo: 80, SubDiv: R M SPIVEY
Outbuilding: N/A (carport)
Photo: 048

Architectural Description: The house at 408 East 3rd Street is one-story I-plan Bungalow that faces south. The front-gable roof is composite and the siding is vinyl. The front porch has a shed roof supported by squat tapered square columns on brick piers. There is a carport attached to the rear of the house. The lot is modestly landscaped immediately surrounding the house.

History: This simple bungalow was constructed between 1926 and 1944. Its Craftsman details imply a construction date of ca. 1927. In 1930, Santa Fe "Appr. Instructor" H. B. French and his wife Nettie were listed at this address (1930-31 City Directory).

Integrity: This home is classified as a non-contributor because it has vinyl siding. Should the siding be removed, its contributing status could be re-evaluated.

49. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 406 E 3rd
Const. Date: ca. 1890/ca. 1925
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, Lot: 8 BlockNo: 80, SubDiv: R M SPIVEY
Outbuilding: garage (050a), Contributing
Photo: 049, 050a

Architectural Description: The house at 406 East 3rd Street is a one-and-a-half-story shingled Tudor Revival-style L-plan dwelling that faces south. The irregular asphalt shingle roof is composed of cross-gables and asymmetrical gables with long roof lines. The front wing contains an offset entrance covered by a small gabled roof supported by brackets. There is a paired window on the second story centered in the front gable with a paired window directly below it on the first story. The siding is wood shingle. There is a one-story rear addition with a shed roof. The lot is minimally landscaped.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 43 Harvey County, Kansas

History: This block was excluded from the Sanborn Maps until 1901. This home was originally constructed as a simple I-plan or T-plan, in place by 1901. In 1911, Railroad postal clerk W. R. Benn and his wife Mamie lived in the house (1911-12 City Directory). The home received an overall design change with a Tudor Revival/Craftsman look, with windows, extended roofline, ca. 1925. In 1926, Harry Benn, a salesman for Kansas Gas and Electric, was listed at this address. In 1930, Mrs. Mary J. Benn, presumably his widow, was listed at this address.

Integrity: This home has a high degree of integrity from its ca. 1925 overall design change. Historic features include multi-pane windows, wood shingles, steep roofline, and covered stoop. Both the home and the garage are classified as contributors.

50. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 400 E 3rd
Const. Date: ca. 1890
Style: OTHER: National Folk
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, SubDiv: R M SPIVEY, TRCT DESC: S115 LTS
2,4,6;BLK 80
Outbuilding: garage (050a), Contributing
Photo: 050, 050a

Architectural Description: The house at 400 East 3rd Street is a one-and-a-half-story National Folk-style gable-front and wing dwelling that faces south. There are one-story hipped-roof additions to the west elevation and northeast corner of the house. The composite roof has a gabled wall dormer that extends from the south façade. This façade also contains a small porch with a hipped roof supported by simple wood square columns. The foundation is fieldstone and the siding is clapboard. A front-gabled one-car garage with attached carport is located at the northeast corner of the lot. The lot is moderately landscaped immediately surrounding the house.

History: This block was excluded from the Sanborn Maps until 1901. This home was in place by 1901. Mrs. Anna D. Claassen, a widow, lived here in 1905 and 1911 (1905, 1911-1912 City Directories). The west-extending addition post-dates 1944.

Integrity: This home has a high degree of integrity. Historic features include the clapboard and windows. Both the home and the garage are classified as contributors.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 44 Harvey County, Kansas

51. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 312 N Walnut
Const. Date: ca. 1920
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, Lot: N50 LTS 2,4,6BlockNo: 80, SubDiv: R M SPIVEY
Outbuilding: 2-car garage, Contributing
Photo: 051

Architectural Description: The house at 312 North Walnut Street is a one-and-a-half-story Craftsman-style Airplane Bungalow that faces west. The I-plan dwelling has a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof with a lower gable over the front porch. The second story "airplane" portion of the house has a hipped roof with a red brick interior chimney extending from near its peak. There is a single-story shed-roof addition to the rear. The siding is clapboard and all of the overhanging eaves have exposed rafter ends. The front-gabled two-car garage is located at the southeast corner of the lot. This outbuilding exhibits details similar to the house, including clapboard siding and exposed rafter ends at the eaves. The lot is heavily landscaped with large bushes in front of the house.

History: This bungalow was constructed between 1915 and 1926. "Mausoleum Builder" P. W. Sievert and his wife Frieda were listed at this address in 1930 (1930-31 City Directory).

Integrity: This bungalow retains a high degree of integrity with historic features including clapboard, multi-pane windows and distinctive roofline. Both the home and the adjacent garage are classified as contributors to the district.

52. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 224 E 2nd (also 201 N. Pine)
Const. Date: ca. 1880
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate; LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, SubDiv: NEWTON ORIGINAL TOWN, SUPPLEME TRCT DESC: PT BLK 49,E19.75 S82.5 LT 24,S, 82.5 LTS 26,28
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 052

Architectural Description: The house at 224 E. 2nd, also known as 201 N. Pine, is a two-story Italianate home with some Prairie-style features, including a hipped dormer, battered porch supports, and wide overhanging eaves. The home faces both 2nd Street and Pine, with a shallow-roofed porch wrapping around its two principal elevations. A west-extending bay, which was expanded from one to two stories in the early twentieth century, has its own porch, with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 45 Harvey County, Kansas

battered porch supports. The 2nd Street façade features 2/2 double-hung windows and a canted bay on the east end of the first story.

History: Santa Fe conductor John Bender lived in this home from before 1885 until his death. In 1902, Santa Fe brakemen Lou Bender, likely a son, was also listed at this address. Following John Bender's death, his widow Catherine continued to live in the home. She was listed at this address in 1911 (1911-12 City Directory). Lou Bender, who also became a Santa Fe conductor, was listed at 220 E. 2nd in 1921. Although there is a slight discrepancy in the address, Lou likely lived in his parents' home. Bender was still listed at 220 in 1948. He was no longer listed in 1952.

Integrity: This home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include original wood windows, hipped roof, dormer, bay window, clapboard, and porch. It is classified as a contributor.

53. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 205 N Pine
Const. Date: 1910
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK49 BEG82.5 N SE COR BLK49 W165 N33 DES.CONT.
E165, S TO POB
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 053

Architectural Description: The house at 205 North Pine Street is a one-and-a-half-story Craftsman-style Bungalow that faces east. The simple I-plan house has a hipped composite roof with a hipped dormer and a shed roof that continues down over the nearly full-width front porch. The porch roof is supported by tapered square columns on cast stone bases. The flat lot is minimally landscaped with mature trees.

History: Block 49 was first included in Sanborn Maps in 1896. This part of the block was subdivided and this small hipped bungalow built between 1909 and 1911. In 1911, insurance agent J. A. Dooley and his wife Carrie, and Santa Fe laborer D. M. Roberts and his wife Eliza lived here (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This bungalow retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include hipped roof, clapboard, and porch. It is classified as a contributor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 46 Harvey County, Kansas

54. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Non-Contributing**
Address: 207 N Pine
Const. Date: ca. 1905
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK 49 N49.5 LTS 20-28 EVEN
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 054

Architectural Description: The house at 207 North Pine Street is a two-and-a-half-story Prairie-style Foursquare dwelling that faces east. The cubic mass is capped by a hipped composite roof with hipped dormers on three elevations. The gabled front porch is supported by tapered square columns. There is a bay window with a hipped roof attached to the north façade and a two-story addition to the southwest corner of the house. The siding is vinyl. The lot is heavily landscaped immediately surrounding the house.

History: Block 49 was first included in Sanborn Maps in 1896. There was a 1 1/2 story dwelling on this parcel before 1896. The 1 1/2 story house was replaced by this house between 1901 and 1909. In 1911, W. I. Plumb and his wife Laura lived here. Plumb owned a general store (1911-12 City Directory). This part of the block was subdivided between 1909 and 1915.

Integrity: This home is classified as a non-contributor because it has vinyl siding. Should the siding be removed, its contributing status could be re-evaluated.

55. **Name:** Rich House **Status - Non-Contributing**
Address: 213 N Pine
Const. Date: 1910
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne; OTHER: Comfortable House
Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK 49 S99 LTS 19-27 ODD
Outbuilding: garage, Contributing; garage (1989), Non-Contributing
Photo: 055

Architectural Description: The house at 213 North Pine Street is a two-and-a-half-story Free Classic Queen Anne-style dwelling that faces east. The cubic mass is capped with a historic composite hipped roof with lower cross gables. The front gable caps a bayed two-story projection. A hipped roof covers the entrance and an enclosed porch. The siding is vinyl. The two-car garage with hipped roof is located at the southwest corner of the lot. The lot is moderately landscaped immediately surrounding the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 47 Harvey County, Kansas

History: This part of the block was subdivided and this home constructed between 1909 and 1911. In 1911, W. J. Rich and his wife Lina lived in the home. Rich owned W. J. Rich and Company, a farm implements dealership (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This home is classified as a non-contributor because it has vinyl siding. Should the siding be removed, its contributing status could be re-evaluated.

- 56.** **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Non-Contributing
 Address: 215 N Pine (also 227 E 3rd)
 Const. Date: ca. 1905
 Style: OTHER: Homestead House
 Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK 49 N66 E16 LT 21 N66 LTS 23 25 27
 Outbuilding: garage, Contributing
 Photo: 056

Architectural Description: The house at 215 North Pine Street is a one-and-a-half-story modified temple-front Homestead House that faces east. The simple I-plan dwelling has a front gabled composite roof with lower cross-gables. A hipped roof covers a small front porch supported by slender turned wood columns. The siding is vinyl. The corner lot is minimally landscaped. A key feature of the Homestead House style is the gabled roof with returns.

History: This part of the block was subdivided and this home constructed between 1901 and 1909. Before this home was built, a two-story Queen Anne or Italianate home with a canted bay occupied this parcel. This address was also known as 227 E. 3rd. In 1911, George G. Derby and his wife Alice were listed at 227 E. 3rd. Derby was a train master for the Santa Fe. The Derbys were no longer living in the home in 1913. In 1913, painter John L. Caveny and his wife Louisa were living at this address. The Cavenys were listed as living across the street at 228 E. 3rd in 1911. Louisa was still living at 227 E. 3rd in 1926 (1926-27 City Directory).

Integrity: This home is classified as a non-contributor because it has vinyl siding. Should the siding be removed, its contributing status could be re-evaluated. The garage is contributing.

57. **Name:** Knowlton House **Status -** Contributing
Address: 303 E 3rd
Const. Date: ca. 1880
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Legal: RANDALL'S SUB BLK 60 N100 LT 10
Outbuilding: N/A, attached garage
Photo: 057

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 48 Harvey County, Kansas

Architectural Description: The house at 303 East 3rd Street is a two-story Italianate-style dwelling that faces north. The irregularly shaped house is composed of a series of rectangular masses that step back from the central mass and is capped with a shallow hipped roof. The wide overhanging eaves are supported by decorative brackets. The central mass has paired narrow windows at each story. The east wing contains a one-car garage on the first story and two sets of paired windows on the second story. The entrance on the east side of the center mass is covered by a flared shed roof supported by a tapered square column on a brick base. The first step-back on the west side contains a porch with a hipped roof supported by a tapered square column on a brick base. The roof is composite and the siding is clapboard with corner boards. The lot is minimally landscaped with a few bushes and several mature trees.

History: Block 60 first appeared on the Sanborn Maps in 1901. This home was constructed ca. 1880. In 1882, the parcel was owned by hardware store owner A. D. Knowlton. Knowlton was listed at 301 E. 3rd, likely a historic address for this home, in the 1885 city directory. In 1887, Knowlton's address was listed as 303 E. 3rd. Knowlton died June 15, 1900. The garage addition dates to ca. 1920. In 1911, D. W. Huntington, retired, and his wife Emma lived in the home (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This Italianate home retains a high degree of integrity. Character-defining features include wood clapboard, windows, roof brackets. The home is classified as a contributor.

58. **Name:** C. F. Claassen House **Status -** Contributing
Address: 309 E 3rd
Const. Date: ca. 1885
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, SubDiv: J A RANDALL, BLK 60, TRCT DESC: LT 9, BLK 60 & BEG NE COR LT 9, E31, S133, E2, S32, W33, N165 TO POB
Outbuilding: carriage house (058a, 058b), Contributing
Photo: 058, 058a, 058b

Architectural Description: The house at 307 East 3rd Street is a two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne-style dwelling that faces north. The irregular cubic mass is capped by a composite hipped roof with lower cross-gables. A wrap-around porch runs the length of the front façade and part of the east façade. The porch has a hipped roof with a gable end over the entrance to the porch and a round projection with a conical roof. The porch supports are composed of slender turned wood columns and decorative braces with central pendants. The front gable ends each contain a decorative element, including relief carving and spindlework. The siding is clapboard with corner boards. A one-and-a-half-story carriage house with a cross-gabled roof is attached to the rear of the house. The clapboard-sided outbuilding has wood doors. The lot is moderately landscaped immediately surrounding the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 49 Harvey County, Kansas

History: Block 60 first appeared on the Sanborn Maps in 1901. This home was constructed ca. 1885. It is believed the home was built by Cornelius F. Claassen and his wife Mary. The Claassens were not listed in the 1885 or 1887 City Directories. They were listed at this address beginning in 1902, when Claassen's occupation was listed as "farm loans, real estate and insurance." In 1902, he was one of the chartering officers of the Kansas State Bank. At the beginning, milling mogul Bernhard Warkentin was the bank's president and CF Claassen was vice president. When Warkentin died in 1908, Claassen was elected president. CF Claassen's son C. W. Claassen was a cashier at the bank. According to a 1922 account, "For some time the actual work of the bank was done by Mr. Claassen, Mr. Goss and A. L. Snoeberger." (Newton Kansan, 22 August 1922) The turreted porch dates to the years between 1909 and 1915. The Claassens were still living in the home in 1943. They were no longer in the home in 1948. C. F.'s son C. W. became president of the bank following his father's death. In 1948, C. W. lived at 215 E. 1st, the home built by Carl Warkentin.

Integrity: This stately Queen Anne home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Character-defining features include wood clapboard, windows, roofline, porch, decorative vergeboards. Both the home and the associated carriage house contribute to the district.

59. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Non-Contributing
Address: 313 E 3rd
Const. Date: ca. 1905
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
Legal: RANDALL'S SUB BLK 60 BEG 31E NE COR LT 9 E52 S165 DESC.CONT.W50
N32 W2 N133 TO POB
Outbuilding: garage (059a, 060a), Non-Contributing
Photo: 059, 059a

Architectural Description: The house at 313 East 3rd Street is a two-and-a-half-story Prairie-style cube dwelling that faces north. The vinyl-sided house is capped by a hipped composite roof with hipped dormers. The full-width front porch has a shed roof supported by simple wood posts. The front-gabled two-car garage is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is moderately landscaped with mature trees.

History: This house was built between 1901 and 1909. In 1911, Dr. L. T. Smith and his wife Edith lived in the home (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This home is classified as a non-contributor because it has vinyl siding. Should the siding be removed, its contributing status could be re-evaluated. The garage on this parcel is classified as non-contributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 50 Harvey County, Kansas

60. **Name:** Lander House **Status -** Contributing
Address: 317 E 3rd
Const. Date: ca. 1905
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
Legal: RANDALL'S SUB BLK 60 BEG 254E NW COR E82 S165 W82 DES.CONT.N165
TO POB
Outbuilding: garage (060a, 060b), Contributing
Photo: 060, 060a, 060b

Architectural Description: The house at 317 East 3rd Street is a two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne-style dwelling that faces north. The T-plan house has a cross-gabled composite roof. The front porch has a side-gable roof supported by slender turned wood columns with elaborate scrollwork braces. The end of the front wing is bayed on the first story but not on the second story. The siding is clapboard. Horizontal bands and vertical corner boards in alternating colors are used to define the shapes and spaces that make up this house. The front-gabled one-car garage is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is heavily landscaped.

History: Block 60 first appeared on the Sanborn Maps in 1901. There was a different home on this parcel in 1901. The existing dwelling was constructed between 1901 and 1909. In 1911, it was home to Philip and Barbara Lander. Lander was in the real estate business (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This transitional Queen Anne home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Character-defining features include wood clapboard, windows, roofline, porch, and decorative vergeboards. Both the home and the associated garage contribute to the district.

61. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Non-Contributing
Address: 325 E 3rd
Const. Date: ca. 1905/ca. 1947
Style: OTHER: National Folk, Minimal Traditional
Legal: BLOCK 60
Outbuilding: garage, Non-Contributing
Photo: 061, 061a

Architectural Description: The house at 325 East 3rd Street is a one-story Minimal Traditional dwelling that faces north. The T-plan house has a cross-gabled composite roof and a shed roof over the entrance supported by wood posts. The side wing has a lower gabled-extension. The siding is masonite. The front-gabled one-car garage with clapboard siding is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is moderately landscaped immediately surrounding the house with mature trees at the lot lines.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 51 Harvey County, Kansas

History: Block 60 first appeared on the Sanborn Maps in 1901. In 1901, this parcel was known as 321 E. 3rd. Its address was changed to 325 E. 3rd between 1901 and 1909. The 1-story house on the parcel remained relatively unchanged until 1944. The present house appears to occupy the same footprint as the house on this parcel in 1901. The home was vacant in 1911 (1911-12 City Directory). It was modified ca. 1947.

Integrity: This home is classified as a non-contributor because it lacks integrity from its original period of construction. The garage is also non-contributing.

62. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 331 E 3rd
Const. Date: ca. 1925
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
Legal: RANDALL'S SUB BLK 60 LTS 5-8
Outbuilding: garage (1994) (062a, 062b), Non-Contributing
Photo: 062, 062a, 062b, 062c

Architectural Description: The house at 331 East 3rd Street is a one-and-a-half-story Tudor Revival-style dwelling that faces north. The L-plan house has a steeply-pitched cross-gabled roof made of wood shingles. The gabled dormer on the side wing also has a steep pitch. Both gable ends have flared shingled returns. The house exhibits some Craftsman-style details, including the squat tapered square columns on brick piers used to support the porch roof. A two-story cube addition is attached to the rear of the house. The siding is clapboard. The lot is heavily landscaped with mature trees and bushes. The front-gabled one-car garage is located at the southeast corner of the lot.

History: Block 60 first appeared on the Sanborn Maps in 1901. There has been a house on this parcel since before 1901. In 1911, K. G. and Katherine Wiebe lived at this address. K. G. was an engineer for the Santa Fe Railroad (1911-12 City Directory). The features of this house appear to date to the 1920s.

Integrity: This home is a contributor to the district. Character-defining features include the steep roofline, multi-pane windows, wood clapboard and porch supports. The garage is a non-contributor.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 52 Harvey County, Kansas

- Architectural Description:** The house at 337 East 3rd Street is a two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne-style dwelling with Classical Revival details. The cross-plan house with the cross-gabled composite roof has a large full-width wrap-around front porch. The flat roof of the porch has a Colonial Revival balustrade. Paired squat ionic columns on the large buff brick bases that rise from the porch wall support a thick architrave with dentil molding beneath the roof. The siding

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 53 Harvey County, Kansas

within the front gable is scalloped wood shingles with a small window surrounded by a vaguely Classical frame. A two-story bay window extends from the east façade. A sleeping porch and one-story hipped addition extend from the rear elevation. The siding is clapboard. A front-gabled one-car garage is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is minimally landscaped with a few mature trees.

History: Block 60 first appeared on the Sanborn Maps in 1901. This home was extant by 1901. The porch was expanded between 1909 and 1915. J. L. and Anna Buck lived here in 1911 (1911-12 City Directory). The porch on the southwest corner was expanded to two stories between 1915 and 1926.

Integrity: This home retains a high degree of architectural integrity from its two periods of construction. Queen Anne features include the massing, clapboard, fishscale shingles, and windows. The Classical Revival-style porch, which was added ca. 1910, has gained significance in its own right. Both the home and the associated garage are contributors to the district.

65. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 401 E 3rd
Const. Date: ca. 1905
Style: OTHER: Comfortable House
Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK81 BEG NW COR E106.6 S185 W106.6
Outbuilding: garage, Contributing
Photo: 065

Architectural Description: The house at 401 East 3rd Street is two-and-a-half-story Comfortable House. The cubic mass with rear additions has a hipped composite roof with gable dormers on each elevation. The siding in the gable ends is scalloped wood shingles. The large full-width front porch has a hipped roof extends beyond the line of the house over the driveway on the west side of the lot to create a porte cochere. The porch roof is supported by simple Doric columns. A red brick interior chimney extends from the peak of the roof. The siding is clapboard. The one-car garage with a hipped roof is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is minimally landscaped with mature trees and bushes.

History: The first home on this parcel was a one-story dwelling. In 1882, Abe Suderman owned this quarter of the block and had a house on the northwest corner. In 1901, this was still the only home on the north side of Block 81, which was developed between 1901 and 1909. The pre-1901 dwelling was replaced with the current home by 1909. The porch was expanded to its current size between 1915 and 1926. In 1911, the home was owned by R. A. and Martha Goerz. Goerz was the treasurer of Newton Milling and Elevator Company, which was founded

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 54 Harvey County, Kansas

by Bernhard Warkentin and later managed by Bernhard's son Carl Warkentin (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Character-defining features include the massing, clapboard, porch, and windows. The home and garage are contributors to the district.

66. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 405 E 3rd
Const. Date: 1910
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
Legal: NEWTON ORIGINAL BLK 81BEG106.6E NW COR E60 S185W60 DES.CONT.
N 185 TO POB
Outbuilding: garage (1999), Non-Contributing
Photo: 066

Architectural Description: The house at 405 East 3rd Street is a two-and-a-half-story American Foursquare dwelling that faces north. The cubic mass is capped by a hipped composite roof with a Queen Anne-style front cross-gable. The siding within the gable is scalloped wood shingle while the siding on the rest of the house is clapboard. A red brick chimney is attached to the east façade. The full-width front porch has a hipped roof supported by simple Doric columns. The garage is located at the southwest corner of the lot. The lot is moderately landscaped with bushes and mature trees.

History: The north side of Block 81 was developed in the first two decades of the 20th century. This house was built between 1909 and 1911, when dentist A. O. Haury and his wife Hermina lived in the home (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Character-defining features include the massing, clapboard, porch, and windows. The home is a contributor to the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 55 Harvey County, Kansas

67. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Non-Contributing**
Address: 332 E 2nd
Const. Date: ca. 1885
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, Lot: 26,27,28 BlockNo: 60, SubDiv: J A RANDALL, BLK 60
Outbuilding: garage (067a), Contributing
Photo: 067, 067a

Architectural Description: The house at 332 East 2nd Street is a two-story brick Italianate T-plan dwelling that faces south. The composite roof is cross-hipped with a narrow front wing. The windows are tall and narrow and at least one window has a round-arched opening. The house is immediately surrounded by heavy vegetation. A one-car garage with a hipped roof is located at the rear of the lot.

History: Block 60 first appeared on the Sanborn Maps in 1901. This home was built ca. 1885. It did not appear on an 1882 Plat. It was vacant in 1911 (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This home has been classified as a non-contributor because of multiple changes over time. The house is in ruinous condition and is scheduled for demolition.

68. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Contributing**
Address: 328 E 2nd
Const. Date: 1910
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
Legal: RANDALL'S SUB BLK 60 LTS 24 25
Outbuilding: garage (068a, 068b), Contributing
Photo: 068, 068a, 068b

Architectural Description: The house at 328 East 2nd Street is a two-story American Foursquare dwelling that faces south. The cubed mass is capped with a pyramidal hipped composite roof. Hipped dormers are located on each elevation. The full-width porch has a hipped roof that is supported by squat ionic columns on brick bases. The siding is clapboard with corner boards and a red brick chimney is attached to the east façade. The two-car garage with hipped roof is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is heavily landscaped immediately surrounding the house with bushes and mature trees.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 56 Harvey County, Kansas

History: Block 60 first appeared on the Sanborn Maps in 1901. This parcel was historically associated with the adjacent property to the east (332 E. 2nd). These lots housed the carriage house for the adjacent house. This house was constructed between 1909 and 1911, when Santa Fe railroad postal clerk J. C. Reid and his wife Mattie lived here (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Character-defining features include the massing, clapboard, porch, and windows. Both the home and the associated garage are contributors to the district.

69. **Name:** Multiple-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 324 E. 2nd
Const. Date: ca. 1920
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, Lot: 22,23 BlockNo: 60, SubDiv: J A RANDALL, BLK 60
Outbuilding: garage (069a, 070), Contributing
Photo: 069, 069a

Architectural Description: The house at 328 East 2nd Street is a two-and-a-half-story American Foursquare multi-family dwelling that faces south. The cubed mass has a hipped composite roof with wide overhanging eaves. There is a hipped front dormer and a single-story rear addition. The hipped porch roof is supported by tapered square columns on cast stone piers. The siding is clapboard with corner boards. The front-gabled two-car garage is located at the northwest corner of the lot. The lot is moderately landscaped.

History: Block 60 first appeared on the Sanborn Maps in 1901. There was a one-story Queen Anne cottage on this parcel by 1901. This duplex was constructed between 1915 and 1926.

Integrity: This home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Character-defining features include the massing, clapboard, porch, and windows. Both the home and the associated garage are contributors to the district.

70. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Non-Contributing
Address: 318 E 2nd
Const. Date: ca. 1880
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, Lot: 20,21 BlkNo: 60, SubDiv: J A RANDALL, BLK 60
Outbuilding: garage (070), Contributing
Photo: 070, 070a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 57 Harvey County, Kansas

Architectural Description: The house at 318 East 2nd Street is a two-story Italianate L-plan dwelling that faces south. The shallow hipped composite roof has wide overhanging eaves. The front porch has a gabled roof supported by squat tapered square columns on brick piers. There are two single-story rear additions. The siding is vinyl. The two-car garage with hipped roof is located at the northeast corner of the lot. The lot is moderately landscaped.

History: Block 60 first appeared on the Sanborn Maps in 1901. This house was built ca. 1880. In 1911, it was occupied by painter E. O. Freeman and his wife Edna (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This home is classified as a non-contributor because it has vinyl siding. Should the siding be removed and original clapboard exposed, the home's classification could be re-evaluated. The garage is a contributor.

71. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 314 E 2nd
Const. Date: ca. 1927
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
Legal: RANDALL'S SUB, BLK 60, LTS 18, 19
Outbuilding: brick two-car garage (071a, 071b), Contributing
Photo: 071, 071a, 071b

Architectural Description: The house at 314 East 2nd Street is a two-story Colonial Revival brick dwelling that faces south. The simple rectangular plan is capped with a side-gabled composite roof. The siding is red brick with a belt course of vertical bricks below the first story and brick sills and lintels. A small semicircular brick porch with brick steps is centered on the front façade. The flat roof is supported by Doric columns. There are paired engaged pilasters where the porch meets the façade. Above the porch there are engaged pedestals from a missing balustrade. The entrance is flanked on either side by triple windows. Above these windows on the second story are paired windows. There is a single small window centered above the entrance. A red brick chimney is attached to the east façade and small gabled roof supported by slender wood posts covers an entry to the basement. The side-gabled two-car garage is located at the northwest corner of the lot. The siding on the garage is brick while the gable ends are clapboard. The lot is minimally landscaped.

History: Block 60 first appeared on the Sanborn Maps in 1901. There was a two-story Queen Anne dwelling on this parcel by 1901. The existing Colonial Revival home replaced the Queen Anne home between 1926 and 1944.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 58 Harvey County, Kansas

Integrity: This home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Character-defining features include the brick, multi-pane windows, shutters, and covered stoop. Both the home and the associated garage are contributors to the district.

72. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Non-Contributing**
Address: 312 E 2nd
Const. Date: ca. 1885
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, Lot: 16,17 BlockNo: 60, SubDiv: J A RANDALL, BLK 60
Outbuilding: Garage (072b), Contributing; Carriage House (072c), Contributing
Photo: 072, 072a, 072c

Architectural Description: The house at 312 East 2nd Street is a modified one-story Queen Anne cottage. The T-plan house has a cross-gabled composite roof. The cement wrap-around porch has a shallow hipped roof that extends from the gabled roof and is supported by decorative wrought iron supports. A bay window extends from the front wing but is covered in wood siding, as is the rest of the house. The rear addition has a flat roof. There is a two-story clapboard side-gabled outbuilding located directly behind the house. A front-gabled one-car garage sided in clapboard and asbestos shingles is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is minimally landscaped.

History: Block 60 first appeared on the Sanborn Maps in 1901. This Queen Anne cottage was constructed ca. 1885. In 1911, Newton Mills miller B. G. Regier and his wife Gussie lived here (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This home is classified as non-contributing because the windows in the canted bay have been covered with wood clapboard. Should the bay window be exposed, the building's status could be re-evaluated. The building appears to have had an appearance similar to Property #84. The garage and 2-story carriage house are contributors.

73. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Non-Contributing**
Address: 308 E 2nd
Const. Date: ca. 1905
Style: OTHER: National Folk
Legal: RANDALL'S SUB, BLK 60, LT 14, 15
Outbuilding: Butler Building, Non-Contributing
Photo: 073, 073a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 59 Harvey County, Kansas

Architectural Description: The house at 308 East 2nd Street is a one-story National Folk-style dwelling that faces south. The T-plan house has a front-gabled composite roof with a lower cross-gable. The hipped porch roof is supported by tapered square columns. The siding is aluminum. A large aluminum sided two-car garage with a side-gabled aluminum roof is located behind the house. The lot is modestly landscaped.

History: Block 60 first appeared on the Sanborn Maps in 1901. There was no home on this parcel in 1901. This home was constructed between 1901 and 1909.

Integrity: This home is classified as non-contributing because it is clad in aluminum siding. Should the siding be removed and the original clapboard exposed, the building's status could be re-evaluated. The steel outbuilding is also a non-contributor.

74. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 304 E 2nd
Const. Date: 1918
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: RANDALL'S SUB BLK 60,E11.6S82 LT 12,S82 LT 13
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 074

Architectural Description: The house at 304 East 2nd Street is a one-story Craftsman-style Bungalow that faces south. The simple I-plan house has a front-gabled composite roof with a lower gable above the porch. The porch roof is supported by squat tapered square columns on cast stone piers. The slightly offset entrance is flanked on either side by paired windows. The siding is clapboard with corner boards and the four-over-one wood sash windows appear to be original. The lot is minimally landscaped.

History: Block 60 first appeared on the Sanborn Maps in 1901. This parcel was historically occupied by a two-story Queen Anne home. This bungalow was constructed between 1917 and 1919. It does not appear on the 1915 Sanborn Map or in the 1917 City Directory. Harry F. Comp was listed at this address in 1919 (1919-20 City Directory).

Integrity: This bungalow retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include the clapboard, multi-pane windows, and porch. It is classified as a contributor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 60 Harvey County, Kansas

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 75. | Name: | Single-Family Dwelling | Status - Contributing |
| | Address: | 300 E 2nd | |
| | Const. Date: | 1916 | |
| | Style: | LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman | |
| | Legal: | RANDALL'S SUB,BLK60,S82LT11,W21.6S82 LT 12 | |
| | Outbuilding: | N/A, attached garage | |
| | Photo: | 075 | |

Architectural Description: The house at 300 East 2nd Street is a one-and-a-half-story Craftsman-style Airplane Bungalow located on a corner lot facing south. The L-plan house has a cross-gabled composite roof with a front gable over the porch and a side gable with a lower gable. The second-story addition to the rear of the house has a front-gabled roof. The front porch roof is supported by squat tapered square columns on brick piers. Adjacent to the offset entrance is a triple window. The siding is clapboard. A red brick chimney is attached to the east facade and rises through the wide overhanging eaves. The lot is moderately landscaped.

History: Block 60 first appeared on the Sanborn Maps in 1901. This parcel was historically associated with the two-story Queen Anne home formerly located on the parcel adjacent to the east. Like the bungalow on the property to the east, this bungalow was constructed between 1915 and 1917, when George W. Hewitt was listed at this address (1917-18 City Directory).

Integrity: This bungalow retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include the clapboard, multi-pane windows, and porch. It is classified as a contributor.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|--|-----------------|--------------|
| 76. | Name: | Single-Family Dwelling | Status - | Contributing |
| | Address: | 206 N Pine | | |
| | Const. Date: | 1916 | | |
| | Style: | LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman | | |
| | Legal: | SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, SubDiv: J A RANDALL, BLK 60, TRCT DESC: BEG 82N SW COR LT 1, BLK 60, N38, E99.9, S38, W99.9 TO POB; AKA CE, N 38 LTS 11-13 | | |
| | Outbuilding: | N/A | | |
| | Photo: | 076 | | |

Architectural Description: The house at 206 North Pine Street is a one-story Craftsman-style Bungalow that faces west. The simple I-plan house has a front-gabled composite roof with an overhanging porch supported by square columns on brick piers. The siding is clapboard and at least the two front windows that flank the slightly offset entrance appear to be original. The lot is minimally landscaped.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 61 Harvey County, Kansas

History: Block 60 first appeared on the Sanborn Maps in 1901. Like the adjacent homes at 300 and 304 E. 2nd Street and 216 N. Pine Street, this bungalow was constructed between 1915 and 1917 following the demolition of 2-story Queen Anne home that formerly occupied these four parcels. In 1917, Santa Fe clerk Leroy E. Plumb and his wife Helen were listed at this address (1917-18 City Directory).

Integrity: This bungalow retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include the clapboard, multi-pane windows, and porch. It is classified as a contributor.

77. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Non-Contributing**
Address: 216 N Pine
Const. Date: 1916
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, Lot: S65 LT 10 BlockNo: 60, SubDiv: J A RANDALL, BLK 60
Outbuilding: garage (077a), Contributing
Photo: 077, 077a

Architectural Description: The house at 216 North Pine Street is a two-and-a-half-story American Foursquare dwelling that faces west. The cubed mass is capped with a hipped composite roof that has a front hipped dormer and cross-gable at the rear. There is a hip-roofed addition to the north elevation. The full-width porch has a shed roof supported by decorative iron supports. The siding is vinyl and the windows have been replaced. The front-gabled one-car garage is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is minimally landscaped.

History: Block 60 first appeared on the Sanborn Maps in 1901. Like the adjacent homes at 300 and 304 E. 2nd Street and 206 N. Pine Street, this foursquare was constructed between 1915 and 1917 following the demolition of 2-story Queen Anne home that formerly occupied these four parcels. Santa Fe Train dispatch Leroy R. Brown and his wife Daisy were listed at this address in 1917 (1917-18 City Directory).

Integrity: This home is classified as non-contributing because it is clad in vinyl siding. Should the siding be removed and the original clapboard exposed, the building's status could be re-evaluated. The garage is a contributor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 62 Harvey County, Kansas

78. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Non-Contributing**
Address: 120 E 1st
Const. Date: ca. 1900
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne, Italianate
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, SubDiv: NEWTON ORIGINAL TOWN, SUPPLEME
TRCT DESC: LTS 24,26,W1/2 LT 28;BLK 54
Outbuilding: three-car garage (078a), Non-Contributing
Photo: 078, 078a

Architectural Description: The house at 120 East 1st Street is a two-and-a-half-story Italianate/Queen Anne-style dwelling that faces south. The T-plan house has a front-gabled composite roof with lower cross-gables towards the back. The gables are sided with scalloped wood shingles, the front gable containing a window with an elaborate spindlework frame. The wide overhanging eaves are supported by Italianate-style decorative brackets. The wide porch with one rounded corner wraps around the entire front façade on either side. The hipped roof of the porch is supported by slender turned wood columns set between balustrades. The siding is wood clapboard on the first story and asbestos shingle on the second story. A front-gabled one-car garage is attached to the rear of the house. A side-gabled three-car garage is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is moderately landscaped immediately surrounding the house.

History: D. D. Puterbaugh is listed at this address in the 1885 City Directory. Block 54 first appeared on Sanborn Maps in 1896. There was a two-story home on this parcel in 1896. The home first appeared in its current form in 1901. From that time until at least 1944, home's wrap-around porch had a turret on the southeast corner. In 1911, E. M. Van Aken, a telegraph operator for the Santa Fe Railroad, and his wife Carrie lived in the home.

Integrity: This home is classified as non-contributing because it is clad in asbestos siding. Should the siding be removed and the original clapboard exposed, the building's status could be re-evaluated. The garage is also a non-contributor.

79. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Contributing**
Address: 122 E 1st
Const. Date: ca. 1905
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, Lot: 30,E1/2 LT 28BlockNo: 54, SubDiv: NEWTON
ORIGINAL TOWN, SUPPLEME
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 079

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 63 Harvey County, Kansas

Architectural Description: The house at 122 East 1st Street is one-and-a-half-story Bungalow that faces south. The I-plan house is capped by a hipped composite roof. A single hipped dormer containing a window with side lights extends from the front elevation. Tapered square columns on brick piers support the gambrel roof over the porch. A red brick chimney is attached to the west façade. The siding is clapboard and wood shingle. The lot is heavily landscaped with large bushes and mature trees.

History: Block 54 first appeared on Sanborn Maps in 1896. This parcel was vacant until this home was constructed in the years between 1901 and 1909. Until the years between 1909 and 1911, the home had the address 124 E. 1st. In 1911, Santa Fe conductor T. F. Conway and his wife Josephine lived in the home (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This bungalow retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include the clapboard, windows, and porch. It is classified as a contributor.

80. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Non-Contributing**
Address: 126 E 1st
Const. Date: ca. 1880
Style: MIXED: Italianate, Prairie School
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E Lot: S77 LTS 32,34BlockNo: 54, SubDiv: NEWTON
ORIGINAL TOWN, SUPPLEME
Outbuilding: N/A, attached garage
Photo: 080

Architectural Description: The house at 126 East 1st Street is a two-story Italianate dwelling that faces south. The simple L-plan house has a hipped composite roof with wide overhanging eaves above a wide fascia. The offset entrance has a Prairie-style gabled porch attached supported by tapered square columns. The paired windows on the front elevation are located close to the east corner of the house on both stories. The siding is asbestos shingle. A one-car garage topped with a deck is attached to the northwest corner of the house. The lot is heavily landscaped with large bushes and mature trees.

History: Block 54 first appeared on Sanborn Maps in 1896. This home was first built ca. 1880. In 1896, the house had a porch that spanned the front elevation and a canted bay on the east elevation. Between 1901 and 1909, the porch was extended to wrap around the east side to the bay. The porch was abbreviated to its current size between 1915 and 1926. At the same time, the canted bay was removed and garage added as part of an overall design change to give it a Prairie or Craftsman look. In 1911, Josiah and Ida Foltz lived in the home. Josiah was a partner in Johnson and Foltz real estate, insurance and loans (1911-12 City Directory).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 64 Harvey County, Kansas

Integrity: This home is classified as a non-contributor because it has non-original siding. Many of the changes appear to be associated with an overall design change.

81. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 103 N Oak
Const. Date: 1916
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman;
OTHER: Homestead House
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, SubDiv: NEWTON ORIGINAL TOWN, SUPPLEME
TRCT DESC: BEG 77N SE COR BLK 54,W66,N43, E66,S43 TO POB;AKA CEN
43 LTS 32,34;BLK 54
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 081

Architectural Description: The house at 103 North Oak Street is a one-and-a-half-story Craftsman Bungalow that faces east. The simple I-plan house has a front-gabled composite roof with a lower shallow gable over the porch. The lower gable has exposed rafter ends and is supported by square wood columns. The siding is clapboard. The lot contains several mature trees. Character-defining features of the Homestead House style include its full-width porch and simple gabled roof.

History: Block 54 first appeared on Sanborn Maps in 1896. At that time, this parcel and the adjacent parcel were tied to 126 E. 1st. The parcel was subdivided and the adjacent bungalow at 115 N. Oak was built between 1909 and 1915. This bungalow was built between 1915 and 1917, when William H. Dotson and his wife Carrie were listed at this address. Dotson operated Dotson Mercantile Company (1917-18 City Directory).

Integrity: This bungalow retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include the clapboard, windows, and porch. It is classified as a contributor.

82. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Non-Contributing
Address: 115 N Oak
Const. Date: ca. 1912
Style: OTHER: Homestead House
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, Lot: N45 LTS 32,34BlockNo: 54, SubDiv: NEWTON
ORIGINAL TOWN, SUPPLEME
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 082

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 65 Harvey County, Kansas

Architectural Description: The house at 115 North Oak Street is a one-and-a-half-story temple-front Homestead House that faces east. The simple I-plan house has a front-gabled composite roof with a lower shallow gable over the porch. The lower gable is supported by squat tapered square columns on cast stone piers. The siding is aluminum. The lot is minimally landscaped. Character-defining features of the Homestead House style include its full-width porch with pent gable and gabled roof with returns.

History: Block 54 first appeared on Sanborn Maps in 1896. At that time, this parcel and the adjacent parcel were tied to 126 E. 1st. The parcel was subdivided between 1909 and 1913 when this home was built. The home was not listed in the 1911 City Directory. In 1913, R. B. Ellifritz lived here (1913-14 City Directory). The adjacent bungalow at 103 N. Oak was built between 1915 and 1926.

Integrity: This home is classified as non-contributing because it is clad in aluminum siding. Should the siding be removed and the original clapboard exposed, the building's status could be re-evaluated.

83. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Non-Contributing**
Address: 200 E 1st
Const. Date: ca. 1905
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, Lot: 2,4 BlockNo: 55, SubDiv: NEWTON ORIGINAL TOWN, SUPPLEME
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 083

Architectural Description: The house at 200 East 1st Street is a two-story Queen Anne Style dwelling that faces south. The cross-plan house has a hipped composite roof with lower projecting cross-gables. The full-width wrap-around porch has a hipped roof supported by simple square columns. The siding is vinyl. The corner lot is minimally landscaped.

History: Block 55 first appeared on Sanborn Maps in 1896. In 1896 and 1901, there was a one-story Queen Anne cottage on this parcel. The existing house was constructed between 1901 and 1909. Dr. A. E. Smolt and his wife Helen lived here in 1911 (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This home is classified as non-contributing because it is clad in vinyl siding. Should the siding be removed and the original clapboard exposed, the building's status could be re-evaluated.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 66 Harvey County, Kansas

84. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Contributing**
Address: 208 E 1st
Const. Date: ca. 1885
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
Legal: SEC 17 TWP 23 RNG 1E, Lot: 6,8 BlockNo: 55, SubDiv: NEWTON ORIGINAL
TOWN; SUPPLEME
Outbuilding: garage (084), Contributing
Photo: 084

Architectural Description: The house at 208 East 1st Street is a one-story Queen Anne cottage that faces south. The L-plan house has a front-gabled composite roof with a gabled wing. The side wing incorporates a portion of the wrap-around porch that has been enclosed. The hipped roof of the porch and the addition are supported by simple Doric columns, several of which are still visible on the exterior of the enclosed portion. A bay window extends from the center of the front wing. The rear addition has a hipped roof. The siding is clapboard with corner boards. A front-gabled two-car garage is located at the northeast corner of the lot. The lot is modestly landscaped.

History: Block 55 first appeared on Sanborn Maps in 1896. This house was built ca. 1885. It was not listed in the 1911 City Directory.

Integrity: This Queen Anne cottage retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include the clapboard, windows, bay window, and porch. Both it and the associated garage are classified as contributors.

85. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Non-Contributing**
Address: 210 E 1st
Const. Date: ca. 1885
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
Legal: NEWTON ORIGINAL, BLK 55, LTS 10,12
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 085

Architectural Description: The house at 210 East 1st Street is a two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne-style dwelling that faces south. The L-plan house with irregular massing is capped with a complex gable-on-hip roof with a lower front gable. The front elevation contains a polygonal dormer with a conical roof. The east wing is capped with a clipped gable roof. The full-width wrap-around porch has a hipped roof supported by Craftsman-style squat tapered square columns on heavy brick piers. The siding is vinyl and the original windows have been replaced. The lot is minimally landscaped.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 67 Harvey County, Kansas

History: Block 55 first appeared on Sanborn Maps in 1896. This house was built ca. 1885.

Integrity: This home is classified as non-contributing because it is clad in vinyl siding. Should the siding be removed and the original clapboard exposed, the building's status could be re-evaluated.

86. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Contributing**
Address: 214 E 1st
Const. Date: ca. 1920
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: NEWTON ORIGINAL, BLK 55, LT 14, W11 LT 16
Outbuilding: garage, Contributing
Photo: 086

Architectural Description: The house at 214 East 1st Street is a one-and-a-half-story Craftsman-style Airplane Bungalow that faces south. The simple I-plan house has a side-gabled composite roof with a large lower cross-gable over the porch. The second-story Airplane addition has a side-gabled roof. All of the gables have exposed rafter beams. The porch roof supports are squat tapered square columns on brick piers. Adjacent to the offset entrance is a triple window. There is a single window in the front gable. The siding is clapboard and the foundation is brick. A red brick chimney is attached to the west façade and extends through the overhanging eave. A large front-gabled one-car garage is located at the northeast corner of the lot. The lot is moderately landscaped with large bushes and mature trees in front of the house.

History: Block 55 first appeared on Sanborn Maps in 1896. Like many houses on this side of the block, this bungalow was built between 1915 and 1926. P. E. Gingrass and his wife Eva were listed at this address in 1926 (1926-27 City Directory).

Integrity: This bungalow retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include the clapboard, multi-pane windows, and porch. Both it and the associated garage are classified as contributors.

87. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Contributing**
Address: 216 E 1st
Const. Date: ca. 1920
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: NEWTON ORIGINAL, BLK 55, E22 LT 16, W22 LT 18, BLK 55
Outbuilding: hollow clay tile garage, Contributing
Photo: 087, 087a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 68 Harvey County, Kansas

Architectural Description: The house at 216 East 1st Street is a one-and-a-half-story Craftsman-style Airplane Bungalow that faces south. The simple I-plan house has a cross-gabled composite roof. The front gable over the porch has exposed rafter ends and is supported by squat tapered square columns on large brick piers that extend all the way to the ground. Two red brick pedestals frame the entrance to the porch. The second-story Airplane addition has a side-gabled roof. A hollow clay tile outbuilding with a shed roof is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is moderately landscaped with large bushes and mature trees.

History: Block 55 first appeared on Sanborn Maps in 1896. Like many houses on this side of the block, this bungalow was built between 1915 and 1926. Jacob Stapf and his wife Bessie were listed at this address in 1923. Stapf operated the Newton Auto Co. (1923-24 City Directory).

Integrity: This bungalow retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include the clapboard, windows, bay window, and porch. Both it and the associated clay tile garage are classified as contributors.

88. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 218 E 1st
Const. Date: ca. 1920
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: NEWTON ORIGINAL, BLK 55, E11 LT18, ALL LT 20
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 088

Architectural Description: The house at 218 East 1st Street is a one-and-a-half-story Craftsman-style Bungalow that faces south. The simple I-plan house has a side-gabled composite roof with a lower front-gabled wing over the porch and a hipped rear wing. The porch roof is supported by very squat tapered square columns on large red brick piers that extend to the ground. Adjacent to the offset entrance is a triple window. The siding is clapboard with corner boards. The lot is moderately landscaped with large bushes immediately surrounding the house.

History: Block 55 first appeared on Sanborn Maps in 1896. Like many houses on this side of the block, this bungalow was built between 1915 and 1926. Santa Fe Engineer Fred Toms and his wife Edna were listed at this address in 1923 (1923-24 City Directory).

Integrity: This bungalow retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include the clapboard, windows, and porch.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 69 Harvey County, Kansas

Architectural Description: The house at 224 East 1st Street is a two-and-a-half-story late Queen Anne/early Colonial Revival house that faces south. The cubed mass is capped with a hipped composite roof with lower cross-gables over the north and east wings. A hipped dormer extends from the front façade containing a paired window with side lights. The large window

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 70 Harvey County, Kansas

openings on the second story of the main block of the house have single windows with side lights. The large windows on the first story have the original leaded glass transoms. The wide wrap-around porch has a hipped roof supported by squat Doric columns on red brick piers. The siding is clapboard with vertical corner boards. The rear wing of the house connects to the two-story three-car garage at the rear of the lot. The garage has a side-gabled composite roof. The lot is minimally landscaped.

History: Block 55 first appeared on Sanborn Maps in 1896. In 1896 and 1901, there was a two-story Queen Anne house on this parcel. This Comfortable house was built between 1901 and 1909. In 1911, grocer W. E. Grove and his wife Maria lived in the home. Grove operated a "staple and fancy grocery" store at 502 Main (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Character-defining features include the porch, windows and clapboard. The home is a contributor to the district.

91. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Non-Contributing
Address: 117 N Pine
Const. Date: ca. 1920
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: NEWTON ORIG BLK 55 S67.7 OF LTS 25 27
Outbuilding: garage, Contributing
Photo: 091, 091a

Architectural Description: The house at 117 North Pine Street is a one-story Craftsman-style Bungalow that faces east. The simple L-plan house has a hipped composite roof with a lower front-gabled wing over the porch. The wide overhanging eaves display exposed rafter ends. The porch roof is supported by squat tapered square columns on red brick piers. Two brick pedestals flank the entrance to the porch. The siding is vinyl and the foundation is brick. The front-gabled one-car garage with wood clapboard is located to the south of the house. The lot is minimally landscaped.

History: Block 55 first appeared on Sanborn Maps in 1896. Historically, this parcel was associated with a former 2-story dwelling to the north at 227 E. 2nd. Between 1915 and 1926, the house at 227 E. 2nd had been significantly modified or demolished and the existing structure built. At the same time, the larger parcel had been subdivided and this bungalow built.

Integrity: Because this building is clad in vinyl siding, it is classified as a non-contributor. Should the siding be removed and historic clapboard be exposed, the home's contributing status could be re-evaluated. The garage is a contributor.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 71 Harvey County, Kansas

Architectural Description: The building at 308 East 1st Street is a single-story Georgian Revival-Style red brick institutional building that faces south. The McKinley Grade School building is a five-part H-plan structure. The central block has a side-gabled composite roof with paired double end chimneys. Short side-gabled hyphens connect the central block to the side wings. The asymmetrical wings have hipped roofs. The lot is minimally landscaped to the south with mature trees. A parking lot and playground are located north of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 72 Harvey County, Kansas

The long central block is symmetrically organized with three bays, each containing a single large multi-light window, on either side of a projecting center bay. The center bay with its lower front-gabled roof contains the main entrance to the building. The entrance consists of an unpedimented limestone door surround containing the double door with large transom. The entrance is flanked on either side by a single fixed window with a limestone sill and flat-arch lintel with an exaggerated keystone. Above the entrance at the base of the gable is an engraved limestone belt course. The gable end contains a circular window with a limestone surround. The front façade of the east wing contains a very large multi-light window with a limestone surround. The corners of the wings, along with those of the central block and its projecting center bay are articulated with brick quoins.

History: McKinley School was built with WPA funds in 1938 from plans by Wichita architect Lorentz Schmidt. McKinley School replaced the 3rd Ward School, which was built on this location before 1884. In the 1880s, Pine Street was called "Emarrilla" Street.

Integrity: The building retains a high degree of integrity. Although the original windows were replaced approximately 10 years ago, the metal replacement windows match the original windows in design and materials.

94. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Non-Contributing**
Address: 201 E 1st
Const. Date: ca. 1910
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
Legal: SEC 20 TWP 23 RNG 1E, SubDiv: STEELE'S 1ST, TRCT DESC: BEG NW COR
LT 2 BLK 2, E55, S135, W55, N135 TO POB
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 094, 094a

Architectural Description: The house at 201 East 1st Street is a two-and-a-half-story American Foursquare dwelling that faces north. The cubed mass is capped with a hipped composite roof with a front hipped dormer and lower side gabled wall dormers. A hipped roof extends over the front addition that is a completely enclosed porch. There is a two-story rear addition with a shed roof. The siding is clapboard and many of the windows have been replaced. The lot is minimally landscaped.

History: This block was not covered by the Sanborn Maps until 1896. At that time, this parcel housed the First United Presbyterian Church. A new Presbyterian church was being constructed in 1926 (1926 Sanborn Map). The church remained at this location until after 1944. This house, which dates to ca. 1910, was moved to this location after 1944.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 73 Harvey County, Kansas

Integrity: Because this home's front porch has been closed in - and because research shows that this home was moved to this location in the recent past, it has been classified as a non-contributor.

95. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 205 E 1st
Const. Date: ca. 1905
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
Legal: SEC 20 TWP 23 RNG 1E, SubDiv: STEELE'S 1ST, TRCT DESC: BLK 2,BEG
55E NW COR LT 2,E45, S135,W45,N135 TO POB
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 095

Architectural Description: The house at 205 East 1st Street is a two-story American Foursquare dwelling with Queen Anne-style details. The north-facing cubed mass is capped with a gable-on-hip composite roof. The wide overhanging eave is supported by decorative turned wood braces. A front-gabled roof extends over the full-width porch, supported by squat tapered square columns on cast stone piers that extend to the ground. Both gable ends are sided with scalloped wood shingles. The house is sided in clapboard with corner boards. The wood door frame with side lights is immediately adjacent to a large window with a single side light. The second story has two widely-spaced single windows. The single-story rear addition has a shed roof. The lot is moderately landscaped with bushes and mature trees.

History: This block was not covered by the Sanborn Maps until 1909. This house was built ca. 1905. In 1911, S. B. and Mary Castle lived here.

Integrity: This home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Character-defining features include the porch, windows and clapboard. The home is a contributor to the district.

96. **Name:** Multiple-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 207-9 E 1st
Const. Date: ca. 1925
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
Legal: SEC 20 TWP 23 RNG 1E, Lot: E90 LT 2 BlockNo: 2, SubDiv: STEELE'S 1ST
(207 E 1st)
Outbuilding: multi-car garage, Contributor
Photo: 096, 096a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 74 Harvey County, Kansas

Architectural Description: The house at 207-209 East 1st Street is a one-and-a-half-story multi-family Tudor Cottage that faces north. The complex massing of the house is composed of an L-plan portion with a T-plan addition to the rear. The siding on the entire building is polychrome brick. The L-plan portion has a front gable with flared ends and a side with a clipped gable end. The flared gable ends extend over symmetrical small entry porches supported by arched openings. The front wing façade contains a triple window with a single limestone/cast stone sill and brick flat-arch lintel on the first story. The second-story window is a round-arched opening. The gable end of the side wing has four separate windows with limestone/cast stone sills and brick lintels. The second story has a paired round-arched window with a single limestone/cast stone sill. The rear T-plan addition has a hipped roof. The siding on the second story of the addition is wood shingle. A large side-gabled four-car garage is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is heavily landscaped with large bushes and mature trees.

History: When This block was first covered by the Sanborn Maps in 1896, this parcel housed a 1 1/2 story Queen Anne cottage. This duplex was constructed ca. 1925.

Integrity: This home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Character-defining features include the porch, multi-pane windows and brick. Both the home and the associated garage are contributors to the district.

97. **Name:** Bernhard Warkentin House **Status -** Contributing
 Address: 211 E 1st
 Const. Date: 1887
 Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
 Legal: STEELE'S 1ST ADD BLK 2 BEG NW COR LT 1 E100 S137 DES CONT SWLY
 42(S)S126.5W65N290 TO POB NATIONAL REG PROPERTY
 Outbuilding: carriage house, Contributor
 Photo: 097, 097a

Architectural Description: The house at 211 East 1st Street is a two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne-style dwelling that faces north. The relatively rectangular mass of the clapboard-sided house is capped with an irregular hipped composite roof with lower front and side gables. The wrap-around porch which runs the length of the north and east façades and around to the south has a hipped roof supported by slender turned wood columns. The northeast corner of the porch is rounded. Spanning between the columns at the top of the porch opening is elaborate latticework, above which is dentil molding. Over the brick driveway to the west of the house is a porte cochere with arched openings supported by turned wood columns on stone bases. The second story has a projecting bay with a gable end. Further to the west is a recessed bay with a larger gable end. The second story side-gabled end extends over the porte cochere but is separated from it visually by a wide band of scalloped wood shingles. All of the gable ends are

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 75 Harvey County, Kansas

also sided in scalloped wood shingles. The dentil molding continues at the roofline of the house and into the gable ends. A patterned brick interior chimney extends from the peak of the roof on the east side of the house. A pergola with simple Doric columns extends eastward from the porch on the east façade. A cross-gabled two-story clapboard carriage house with a cupola is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is modestly landscaped.

History: This home was constructed in 1887 by milling magnate and Mennonite immigrant Bernhard Warkentin and his wife Wilhelmina. The home apparently replaced an earlier home at this address built by H. C. Rood (1882 Plat Map). Prior to moving to Newton, Warkentin had built a homestead in Halstead. In 1886, he purchased Newton's Monarch mills, renamed Newton Milling and Elevator Company, and equipped it to mill hard winter wheat. Warkentin helped organize Newton's Bethel College and the Bethel Deaconess Home. Warkentin died of a gunshot wound in Syria in 1908. His wife, who was with him at the time of his death, returned to Newton. Between 1909 and 1915, Warkentin's son Carl, who assumed his father's business after his death, constructed the house next door at 215 E. 1st. (William E. Connelley, A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, copyright 1918.)) After Mrs. Warkentin died in 1932, the house was deeded to the Bethel Deaconess Sisters who operated the Bethel Deaconess hospital and home. After the sisters left the home, an organization called Preservation of Kansas Landmarks purchased the property. PKL nominated the property to the National Register of Historic Places and it was listed in 1969. The City of Newton purchased the property and completed a restoration in 1997. (http://specialcollections.wichita.edu/collections/local_history/tihen/pdf/eagle-beacon/E-B1969.pdf; http://specialcollections.wichita.edu/collections/local_history/tihen/pdf/eagle-beacon/E-B1975.pdf)

Integrity: This Queen Anne home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Character-defining features include the clapboard, original windows, fishscale siding, and porch. The building is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Both the home and the associated carriage house are contributors to the district.

98. **Name:** Carl Warkentin House **Status -** Contributing
 Address: 215 E 1st
 Const. Date: 1912
 Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival,
 Comfortable House
 Legal: STEELE'S 1ST ADD, BLK 2, BEG NE COR LT 1, S190, W125,
 Outbuilding: N/A, attached carport
 Photo: 098, 098a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 76 Harvey County, Kansas

Architectural Description: The house at 215 East 1st Street is a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival-style Comfortable House that faces north. The large cubic L-plan house has a hipped composite roof with lower side gables and a front hipped dormer. The wide overhanging eaves have decorative exposed rafter ends. The offset front entrance is covered by a semicircular porch roof that connects to the wrap-around porch. The porch supports are slender Doric columns with turned wood balusters between them. The balustrade continues west of the entrance but is not covered. The windows on the front façade are triple windows composed of an operable center window and fixed side lights. The siding is clapboard and pilasters are used to define the corners of the house. There is a two-story addition to the rear of the house with a hipped roof. A porte cochere is attached to the addition and is supported by simple wood columns on stone bases. The lot is heavily landscaped with small plants, bushes and mature trees.

History: Carl Warkentin, son of Bernhard Warkentin, commissioned this home in the years between 1909 and 1913. In the 1911-12 City Directory, Carl was listed as living at 214 E. 1st. In 1913-14, he was listed at this address. According to some accounts, Warkentin moved this house from across the street. (Although this seems unlikely.) Carl Warkentin served as Vice President of the Kansas State Bank, a bank founded by his father. Following his father's death, Carl Warkentin also took over management of the Newton Milling Company. Warkentin was still living in the home in 1923. However, by 1926, he was no longer listed in the directories. Beginning in the mid 1920s through the early 1960s, Cornelius W. Claassen, son of CF Claassen, lived in the home. C. W. Claassen had served on the board of the Kansas State Bank with Carl Warkentin. Claassen became president of the bank following his father's death.

Integrity: This home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Character-defining features include the clapboard, original windows, and porch. The home is a contributor to the district.

99. **Name:** Benfer House **Status -** Contributing
 Address: 115 Harrison
 Const. Date: 1930
 Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival
 Legal: STEELE'S 1ST ADD BLK 2 BEG 100N SE COR LT 4 W115 DES.CONT.S10
 W10N100 E125 S90 TO POB
 Outbuilding: garage, Contributing
 Photo: 099

Architectural Description: The house at 115 Harrison Street is a two-story Tudor Revival-style brick dwelling that faces east. The saltbox-shaped I-plan house has an asymmetrical front-gabled concrete tile roof with one flared end and a lower side gable on the south elevation. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 77 Harvey County, Kansas

front porch created by the brick parapet is covered with a large aluminum awning. The front entrance is a front-gabled projection with a steep roof and round-arched door. This gable end and the larger one above are clad in polychrome brick, like the rest of the house, but the bricks used in this area are rough and protruding in a pattern. The gables are defined with a course of brick at the base of the gable and as a raked molding. A small round-arched window opening with brick infill is located at the peak of the front gable. The side gable and wall below it display half-timber ornamentation. A one-story wing with a flat roof projects from the south façade, above which is attached a brick chimney. The front-gabled one-car garage is located at the rear of the lot. A lower, shallower gable is attached to the front of the steep gable with decorative half-timbering. The lot is moderately landscaped.

History: This home was first listed in the City Directory in 1930. At that time, it was home to Chester E. Benfer and his wife Grace. Chester was involved in real estate, insurance and loans. He was also the director of the First National Bank. The Benfers were still living in the home in the 1980s.

Integrity: This home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Character-defining features include brick, multi-pane windows, and sloped roof. Both the home and the associated garage are contributors to the district.

100. Name: Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 117 Harrison
Const. Date: ca. 1900/ca. 1920
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
Legal: SEC 20 TWP 23 RNG 1E, SubDiv: STEELE'S 1ST, TRCT DESC: BLK 2,BEG
SE COR LT 4,W115,N90,E115,S90 TO POB
Outbuilding: garage (100a), Non-Contributing
Photo: 100, 100a

Architectural Description: The house at 117 Harrison Street is a one-story I-plan Prairie-style Bungalow dwelling that faces east. The simple cube mass is capped by a hipped composite roof with a lower intersecting hipped roof over a small front wing. The roof has a small triangular eyebrow dormer on the south elevation and an interior brick chimney that extends from the peak of the roof. The entrance on the south side of the front wing is round-arched opening. The window opening on the east side of the front wing is also a round-arched opening, but is filled with rectangular windows. The siding is wood shingle that flares at the bottom. There is a two-story outbuilding with a side-gambrel roof and a single garage door located at the rear of the lot. The lot is moderately landscaped with bushes and mature trees.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 78 Harvey County, Kansas

History: This block was first covered in Sanborn Maps in 1909. This home was extant by 1909. In 1911, it was occupied by W. C. Moore and his wife Dora. Moore was a clerk to the Superintendent of the Santa Fe Railroad (1911-12 City Directory). This address was also known as 123 Harrison. The shingles and porch likely date to the 1910s or 1920s when nearby homes were built.

Integrity: This home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Character-defining features include shingle cladding, porch with arched openings and shallow hipped roof. The home contributes to the district. The garage is a non-contributor.

101. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 214 SE 2nd
Const. Date: ca. 1930
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
Legal: STEELE'S 1ST ADD BLK 2 BEG 115W SE COR LT4 W 75 DES.CONT. N90, E75, S90 TO POB
Outbuilding: garage (101a), Contributing
Photo: 101, 101a

Architectural Description: The house at 214 Southeast 2nd Street is a two-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling that faces south. The L-plan cubic mass is capped with a side-gabled composite roof. The siding is clapboard. Attached to the offset entrance is a small gabled portico with a curved underside supported by slender Doric columns. A porch with Doric columns, a flat roof and deck on top is attached to the east side of the house. A one-story addition with a shed roof is attached to the rear. The front-gabled one-car garage is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is moderately landscaped with bushes and mature trees.

History: This building was constructed between 1926 and 1944. It was built ca. 1930. The address is not listed in the 1930 City Directory. In 1940, John W. Hertzler and his wife Leah were listed at this address. Dr. Hertzler was a doctor at Bethel Clinic at 210 S. Pine. The Hertzlers lived in the home through the late 1950s.

Integrity: This home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Character-defining features include wood clapboard, covered stoop, multi-pane windows. Both the home and the associated garage are contributors.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 79 Harvey County, Kansas

102. Name: Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 210 SE 2nd
Const. Date: ca. 1920
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: STEELE'S 1ST ADD BLK 2 BEG 130E SW COR LT 3, N95, DES.CONT. E60, S95, W60 TO POB
Outbuilding: garage, Contributing
Photo: 102

Architectural Description: The house at 210 Southeast 2nd Street is a one-story Bungalow that faces south. The simple I-plan house has a front-gabled composite roof, which extends over the concrete slab porch and is supported by wrought iron scroll supports. The slightly offset entrance is flanked on either side by a single window. The siding is clapboard. A front-gabled one-car garage is located at the northeast corner of the lot. The lot is minimally landscaped.

History: This house and the bungalow next door were built between 1915 and 1926 on the parcel historically associated with the home at 124 Allison. Santa Fe machinist Alber H. Bochaus and his wife Bonnie were listed at this address in 1917 (1917-18 City Directory).

Integrity: This bungalow retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include the clapboard, multi-pane windows, and porch. Although the porch has been modified, the changes do not affect the overall integrity. Both the home and the garage are contributors.

103. Name: Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 206 SE 2nd
Const. Date: ca. 1920
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: STEELE'S 1ST ADD, BLK 2, BEG 80E SW COR LT 3, N95, DES.CONT. E50, S95, W50 TO POB
Outbuilding: garage, Contributing
Photo: 103

Architectural Description: The house at 206 Southeast 2nd Street is a one-story Craftsman-style Bungalow that faces south. The simple I-plan house has a front-gabled composite roof with a lower shallow gable over the porch and a small gabled addition to the rear. The gable over the porch has decorative exposed rafter ends and is supported by tapered square columns. The slightly offset entrance is flanked on either side by a single large window. The four-over-one wood windows appear to be original. The siding is clapboard with corner boards. The front-gabled one-car garage is located at the northwest corner of the lot. The lot is minimally landscaped.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 80 Harvey County, Kansas

History: This house and the bungalow next door were built between 1915 and 1926 on the parcel historically associated with the home at 124 Allison. In 1926, Santa Fe foreman Frank E. Sloan is listed at this address.

Integrity: This bungalow retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include the clapboard, multi-pane windows and exposed rafter tails. Although the porch has been modified, the changes do not affect the overall integrity. Both the home and the garage are contributors.

104. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 124 Allison
Const. Date: ca. 1880
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Stick/Eastlake
Legal: STELE'S 1ST ADD BLKK 2 BEG SW COR LT 3N50 E80 SS0
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 104, 104a

Architectural Description: The house at 124 Allison Street is a two-story restrained Eastlake-style dwelling that faces west. The cubed mass is capped by a hipped composite roof with lower cross gables at the rear of the house. The rear addition has a front-gable and shed roof. The front façade has a two-story projection with a steep front gable, reminiscent of the Gothic Revival style. The entrance is covered by a small gabled portico with half-timbering in the gable end supported by wood posts. The porches on either side of the projection are covered with shed roofs and supported by wood posts. There is a small porch attached to the north side of the house with similar details. All of the roof supports have delicate spindlework brackets, indicative of the Eastlake style. The one-story bump-out on the south elevation has a shed roof with half-timbering in the gable end. The siding is clapboard with corner boards and the foundation is fieldstone. The lot is minimally landscaped.

History: This block was first covered in Sanborn Maps in 1909. This home was built ca. 1880. In 1911, J. W. Robinson and his wife Margaret lived here (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Character-defining features include wood clapboard, double-hung windows, doors, decorative stoops. The home is a contributor to the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District
Harvey County, Kansas

Section number 7 Page 81

- 105. Name:** Trousdale House **Status -** Contributing
Address: 122 Allison
Const. Date: ca. 1920
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: STEELE'S 1ST ADD BLK 2 BEG 50N SW COR LT 3 N45 W80 DES.CONT. S45 E80 TO POB
Outbuilding: brick garage (105a), Contributing
Photo: 105, 105a

Architectural Description: The house at 122 Allison Street is a one-story high-style Craftsman Bungalow that faces west. The simple I-plan house is capped by a front-gabled composite roof with a lower gable over the brick and concrete porch. The siding on the lower portion of the house is dark red brick while the gable ends are sided in wood shingles. Both gables have exposed rafter beams and rafter ends. The porch roof is supported by very squat tapered square columns sitting on large brick piers that extend to the ground. The offset entrance is flanked on one side by a single window and a triple window on the other. The window sills are painted cast stone. A brick one-car garage with cast stone coping on the stepped parapet wall is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is minimally landscaped.

History: This bungalow was constructed between 1915 and 1926. In 1926, Land investor Walter J. Trousdale and his wife Dorothy were listed at this address (1926-27 City Directory). By 1930, they had moved to 115 S. Pine.

Integrity: This bungalow retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include brick, porch piers, and exposed rafter tails. Both the home and the unique brick garage are contributors.

- 106. Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 116 Allison
Const. Date: 1910
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: STEELE'S 1ST ADD BLK 2 BEG 95N SW COR LT 3 N50 DES.CONT. E190 S50 W190 TO POB
Outbuilding: N/A, attached garage
Photo: 106, 106a

Architectural Description: The house at 116 Allison Street is a one-story Craftsman-style Bungalow that faces west. The simple I-plan house is capped by a front-gabled composite roof with decorative brackets and exposed rafter ends. The small front porch is within the footprint of the house and has one tapered square support column. The siding is clapboard with corner

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 82 Harvey County, Kansas

boards and the wood frames of the windows are designed to imply flat arches. The front façade contains a centered triple window. The four-over-one windows appear to be original. The side-gabled two-car garage is attached to the southeast corner of the house. The house is moderately landscaped with small bushes and mature trees.

History: This bungalow was constructed between 1909 and 1911, when the City Directory lists Santa Fe Clerk F. B. Hunt and his wife Gertrude at this address.

Integrity: This bungalow retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include the clapboard, battered pier, multi-pane windows, and exposed rafter tails. The home is a contributor.

107. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Non-Contributing**
Address: 112 Allison
Const. Date: ca. 1900
Style: OTHER: National Folk
Legal: STEELE'S 1ST ADD BLK2 BEG 187S NW COR LT 2 E100 S3 DES.CONT. E90
S45 W190 N48 TO POB
Outbuilding: garage (107a), Contributing
Photo: 107, 107a

Architectural Description: The house at 112 Allison Street is a two-story National Folk-style dwelling that faces west. The L-plan house is capped with a front-gabled composite roof with a lower side gable over the one-story wing. A small one-story addition with a shed roof is attached to the rear of the house. The wrap-around porch has a hipped roof supported by simple Doric columns. The windows have peaked frames but the sashes have been replaced. The siding is vinyl. A front-gabled one-car garage is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is moderately landscaped immediately surrounding the house.

History: This block was first covered in Sanborn Maps in 1909. In 1909 and 1911, this house was identified as 1 1/2 stories. It was identified as 2 stories in 1926. In 1911, Santa Fe boilermaker J. J. Shirley and his wife Elizabeth lived at this address (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: Because this building is clad in vinyl siding, it is classified as a non-contributor. Should the siding be removed and the historic clapboard be exposed, the home's contributing status could be re-evaluated. The garage, which has its original door, is a contributor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 83 Harvey County, Kansas

108. Name: Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Non-Contributing
Address: 108 Allison
Const. Date: ca. 1880/ca. 1920
Style: OTHER: National Folk; LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Gothic Revival
Legal: STEELE'S 1ST ADD BLK 2 BEG 135S NW COR LT 2 E100 DES.CONT. S52
W100 N52 TO POB
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 108

Architectural Description: The house at 108 Allison Street is a one-and-a-half-story National Folk-style dwelling that faces west. The simple T-plan house is capped with a front-gabled composite roof. The side wing has a front wall gable, reminiscent of the Gothic Revival style. A shed roof with a small gable covers the full-façade porch and is supported by a single squat tapered square column on a brick base. The siding is asbestos shingle. The two-over-two windows on the first story appear to be original. The lot contains some heavy vegetation immediately surrounding the house.

History: This block was first covered in Sanborn Maps in 1909. This house dates to ca. 1880. In 1911, retiree W. E. Means and his wife Lizzie lived in the home (1911-12 City Directory). The porch was modified ca. 1920.

Integrity: Because this building is clad in asbestos siding, it is classified as a non-contributor. Should the siding be removed and historic clapboard be exposed, the home's contributing status could be re-evaluated.

109. Name: Reese House **Status -** Contributing
Address: 305 E 1st
Const. Date: 1879
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Legal: REESE'S SUB OF STEELE'S ADD, BLK 1, W130 LT 2
Outbuilding: garage (1994) (109a), Non-Contributing
Photo: 109, 109a

Architectural Description: The house at 305 East 1st Street is a two-story Italianate dwelling that faces north. The L-plan house is capped by a flat roof with wide overhanging eaves supported by alternating decorative brackets in two different sizes. The flat roof has a small, very shallow gable centered on the front facade. The full-façade front porch extends beyond the line of the house on the east side, over which is a raised hipped section of roof. The hipped porch roof is supported by slender ornate square columns with simple curved braces and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 84 Harvey County, Kansas

pendants between them. The windows on the first story are round-arched openings while those on the second story are segmental-arched openings. All the windows have heavy wood frames with applied ornament. An ornate one-story bayed projection spans the connection between the two wings of the L-plan. The windows of the bay have stained glass panes. The end of the side wing is bayed as well. The siding is clapboard with corner boards and applied trim. A one-and-a-half-story two-car garage (non-historic) with a hipped roof is located in the southwest corner of the lot. The lot is modestly landscaped.

History: The Reese House was commissioned by John Clark and Nellie Reese and constructed in 1879 by builder Benjamin Hatfield. John Clark Reese, Sr. was born in Wales in 1838. After traveling west to California and Nevada to seek his fortune, he moved to Newton in 1873, where he built the first stone building in downtown for his drug store. A large observatory originally topped the home. Early in the home's history, it was removed and relocated on the ground behind the house to serve as a summer kitchen and wash house. According to early accounts, Reese built the house for his wife Nellie Badger Reese, who lived there until her death in 1891. Reese married Harriet Riley in 1893. Reese and his new wife, known as "Hattie," continued to live in the home until his death on July 7, 1922. By the early twentieth century, Reese Drugs was competing with chain stores like Rexall Drugs. Reese offered drugs, jewelry, paints, oils, and wallpaper (1911-12 City Directory). Following his father's death, John, Jr. lived in the home. He and his brother Walter continued to operate Reese Drug Store had assumed the family business following their father's retirement in 1920. The home remained in the Reese family for 100 years. ("Built First Stone Building in Newton," Newton Kansan, 22 August 1922.)

Integrity: This stately Italianate home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Character-defining features include wood clapboard, double-hung arched windows, roof brackets, roofline, and porch. The home is a contributor. The garage is a new building and is a non-contributor.

110. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 309 E 1st
Const. Date: ca. 1925
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
Legal: REESE'S SUB OF STEELE'S ADD BLK 1,E5 LT 2
Outbuilding: garage, Contributing
Photo: 110

Architectural Description: The house at 309 East 1st Street is a two-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling with Prairie-style details. The simple rectangular mass is capped by a shallow hipped composite roof with two front hipped dormers. The wide overhanging eaves are supported by pairs of decorative brackets. The same paired brackets and two very slender

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 85 Harvey County, Kansas

columns support a flat roof with a balustrade over the entrance. The entrance is centered on the front façade. The fenestration is organized in the Colonial Revival style with a set of paired windows on either side of the entrance and five windows across the second story. The siding is clapboard. The patio attached to the front of the house is enclosed with a brick parapet wall with brick pedestals. A porte cochere with a deck on top is attached to the east side of the house. The modestly landscaped lot slopes down slightly towards the street.

History: This house, in addition to the adjacent homes at 315 and 319 E. 1st Street, was constructed between 1915 and 1926. The style suggests it was constructed ca. 1925. Insurance agent W. W. Regier and his wife Idela are listed at this location in 1923 (1923-24 City Directory).

Integrity: This home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include the clapboard, covered stoop, multi-pane windows, carport, and roof brackets. The home is a contributor.

111. **Name:** Hurst House **Status -** Contributing
Address: 315 E 1st
Const. Date: ca. 1922
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
Legal: REESE'S SUB OF STEELE'S ADD BLK 1 DES. CT E80 TO POB
Outbuilding: garage, Contributing
Photo: 111

Architectural Description: The house at 315 East 1st Street is a two-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling with Prairie-style details. The simple rectangular mass of the L-plan house is capped with a shallow hipped wood shingle roof with wide overhanging eaves. The siding is clapboard and the foundation is brick. The symmetrical front façade is composed of a center entrance on the first story, a centered small window on the second story and larger windows on either side at each story. The large windows each have one center sash and two operable side lights. The entrance has a shallow arched portico with wings supported by simple square columns on brick bases. A small porch with a flat roof supported by square columns is attached to the east façade. The two-car garage with a hipped roof is located at the southeast corner of the lot. The lot is moderately landscaped with large bushes and mature trees. The garage has a hipped roof, ridge cap and wood clapboard.

History: This house, in addition to the adjacent homes at 309 and 319 E. 1st Street, were constructed between 1915 and 1926. This home was likely built by H. D. Hurst and his wife Marguerite, who were first listed at this address in 1923. Hurst was listed as the owner of Hurst

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 86 Harvey County, Kansas

Auto in the 1926-27 City Directory. They were still listed at this address in 1938, when Mr. Hurst's occupation was listed as "Oil and Farm Interests." Between 1943 and 1948, the Hursts moved to 305 S. Pine (1938, 1943, 1948 City Directories). The Ross Family bought the home from the Hursts. Mr. Ross's daughter Genevieve lived in the home until her death in 1996. The current owners, the Dudtes, bought the house from her trust in September 1997.

Integrity: This home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include the clapboard, covered stoop, multi-pane windows. Both the home and garage are contributors.

112. **Name:** Dickey House **Status -** Contributing
Address: 319 E 1st
Const. Date: ca. 1925
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
Legal: STEELE'S 1ST ADD BLK 1 BEG NE COR LT 1 S125 W110 DES.CT
N125E110TO POB
Outbuilding: brick garage (112a), Contributing
Photo: 112, 112a

Architectural Description: The house at 319 East 1st Street is a two-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling with Prairie-style details. The simple rectangular mass of the L-plan house is capped with a shallow hipped wood shingle roof with wide overhanging eaves. The one-story side addition has a hipped roof as well. There is a single large decorative bracket below the eaves on each end of the front façade. The same style brackets are used to support the Prairie-style peaked portico over the slightly projecting front entrance. The entrance is a simple Prairie-style door with side lights. The siding, along with the pedestals of the front patio is buff brick. The symmetrically organized tri-part windows have brick sills and no visible lintel. The one-car garage located at the rear of the lot is brick with a wood shingle hipped roof. The lot is heavily landscaped with bushes and mature trees.

History: This house, in addition to the adjacent homes at 309 and 315 E. 1st Street, was constructed between 1915 and 1926. The style suggests it was constructed ca. 1925. The home is located on the parcel formerly occupied by a Queen Anne home with the address of 319 E. 1st. In 1926, the home was occupied by Lyle Dickey and his wife Elizabeth. Mr. Dickey was the proprietor of Dickey Drug and Jewelry downtown. Lyle Dickey was still listed at this address in 1958, but was no longer there in 1960.

Integrity: This home retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include brick, covered stoop, multi-pane windows. Both the home and garage are contributors.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 87 Harvey County, Kansas

113. Name: Trousdale House **Status -** Contributing
Address: 115 S Pine
Const. Date: ca. 1920
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
Legal: STEELE'S 1ST ADD BLK1 S65 E110 LT1
Outbuilding: garage (113), Contributing
Photo: 113

Architectural Description: The house at 115 South Pine Street is a one-and-a-half-story Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling that faces east. The rectangular I-plan house has a side-gambrel composite roof with a continuous front shed dormer. The one-story side wing has a hipped roof. The front façade is organized symmetrically around the recessed front entrance. The simple door with side lights is covered by a gabled portico with a curved underside. The portico is supported by carved brackets. The siding is clapboard and a red brick chimney is attached to north elevation and extends through the eave. The front-gabled one-car garage is located at the northwest corner of the lot. The lot is modestly landscaped with small bushes and mature trees.

History: Like many properties on the block, this home, whose original address was 115 S. Emarilla, was constructed between 1915 and 1926. It was located on a parcel historically associated with 319 E. 1st, which was removed for the construction of 321 E. 1st between 1915 and 1926. In 1926, JC Penney's salesman C. H. Adams and his wife Carrie Roff lived at this address. In 1930, investor Walter J. Trousdale and his wife Dorothy were listed at this address. It is likely that Trousdale built this home in ca. 1926.

Integrity: This Dutch Colonial Revival home retains its historic massing and materials, including wide wood clapboard, windows, and pedimented covered entry. Both the home and associated garage are contributors to the district.

114. Name: Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 119 S Pine
Const. Date: ca. 1915
Style: OTHER: Homestead House
Legal: STEELE'S 1ST ADD BLK 1
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 114

Architectural Description: The house at 119 South Pine Street is a two-story temple-front Homestead House that faces east. The L-plan house has a front-gabled wood shingle roof with a lower side gable. Both open gables have hipped returns. The full-width porch has a hipped

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 88 Harvey County, Kansas

roof supported by squat tapered square columns on painted stone piers. Adjacent to the offset entrance is a single large window. The second story has two evenly-spaced windows. The siding is clapboard with corner boards. A small shed with a gambrel roof is located at the northwest corner of the lot. The lot is minimally landscaped with bushes and young trees. Character-defining features of the Homestead House style include its full-width porch and gabled roof with returns.

History: Like the home to the south, this home was constructed between 1909 and 1915. This home was first listed in the City Directories in 1917, when J. C. Ely and his wife Lelia lived here. Ely was a bookkeeper for Newton Mills (1917 City Directory). The original address was 119 S. Emarilla.

Integrity: This home retains its historic massing and materials, including wood clapboard, windows, and porch. The home is a contributor to the district.

115. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Non-Contributing**
Address: 123 S Pine
Const. Date: 1915
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne; LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY
MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: STEELE'S 1ST ADD BLK 1 N57.5 S132.5 LT4
Outbuilding: garage (115), Contributing
Photo: 115, 115a

Architectural Description: The house at 123 South Pine Street is a one-and-a-half-story transitional cottage with Queen Anne and Craftsman details. The irregular I-plan house is capped by a hipped composite roof that extends over the front porch. The full-width wrap-around porch has a curved corner. The semi-conical roof follows the curve of the porch. The roof is supported by squat tapered square columns on brick piers. The siding is vinyl. A front-gabled one-car garage is located at the northwest corner of the lot. The lot is moderately landscaped.

History: This home was constructed in 1915. The 1915 Sanborn Maps indicate that the footprint was taken "from plans." The original address was 123 S. Emarilla. In 1921, David W. Graham and his wife Lillian were listed at this address. Graham was an agent at the Interurban Freight Depot. The Grahams are not listed in the 1930 City Directory.

Integrity: Because this home is clad in non-original siding, it is classified as a non-contributor. The wood clapboard garage is a contributor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 89 Harvey County, Kansas

116. Name: Ramsey House **Status -** Contributing
Address: 127 S Pine
Const. Date: ca. 1927
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
Legal: STEELE'S 1ST ADD BLK 1 S75 LT 4
Outbuilding: garage (116), Contributing
Photo: 116

Architectural Description: The house at 127 South Pine Street is a one-and-a-half-story Dutch Colonial Revival style dwelling that faces east. The simple I-plan house is capped by a side-gambrel composite roof with a continuous front dormer. The offset front entrance is covered by a small gabled portico with a curved underside. The red brick chimney is attached to the front façade and is centered on the main block of the house. On the other side of the chimney from the entrance is a set of paired windows. The second-story dormer has two paired windows, one on either side of the chimney. The house has two one-story additions, one on the south side of the house and on the west side. Both have flat or shed roofs. The siding is clapboard. A front-gabled one-car garage is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is minimally landscaped.

History: This block was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1909. At that time, there was another two-story home on the parcel. In 1911, Santa Fe engineer J. K. Ramsey and his wife Alice lived in another home at this address (1911-12 City Directory). This home was constructed between 1926 and 1944. In 1930, the Ramseys still lived at this address. Alice was still living there in 1940.

Integrity: This Dutch Colonial Revival home retains its historic massing and materials, including wide wood clapboard, windows, and pedimented covered entry. Both the home and associated garage are contributors to the district.

117. Name: Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Non-Contributing
Address: 308 SE 2nd
Const. Date: ca. 1920/ca. 1970s
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: SEC 20 TWP 23 RNG 1E, Lot: 7,8 BlockNo: 1, SubDiv: REESE
Outbuilding: N/A, attached garage
Photo: 117

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 90 Harvey County, Kansas

Integrity: This home retains integrity with historic materials including wood clapboard, windows, and porch. It is classified as a contributor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 91 Harvey County, Kansas

119. Name: Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 118 Harrison
Const. Date: ca. 1909
Style: OTHER: Homestead House
Legal: REESE'S SUB OF STEELE'S ADD BLK 1 LT 5
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 119

Architectural Description: The house at 118 Harrison Street is a one-and-a-half story temple-front Homestead House that faces west. The cubed mass of the house is capped with a cross-gabled composite roof. The siding is clapboard with corner boards. The hipped roof over the front porch is supported by simple Doric columns. The first story of the front façade contains a slightly offset entrance with a small window to one side and large window to the other. The second story has three centered windows. There is a one-story rear addition with a shed roof. The lot is minimally landscaped with bushes and mature trees. Character-defining features of the Homestead House style include its full-width porch and gabled roof with returns.

History: This block was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1909. This dwelling was built by 1909 and likely dates to ca. 1909. In 1911, Santa Fe engineer G. W. Wilcox and his wife Flora lived in the home. This parcel was one of four subdivided from Reese's original parcel.

Integrity: This home retains integrity with historic materials including wood clapboard, windows, and porch. It is classified as a contributor.

120. Name: Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 116 Harrison
Const. Date: 1912
Style: OTHER: Homestead House
Legal: REESE'S SUB OF STEELE'S ADD BLK 1 4 S50 LT 9
Outbuilding: garage, Non-Contributing
Photo: 120

Architectural Description: The house at 116 Harrison Street is a one-and-a-half-story temple-front Homestead House with Queen Anne-style details. The I-plan cube is capped with a front-gabled composite roof with gambrel dormers. The gable and gambrel ends are sided with scalloped wood shingles while the remainder of the house is clapboard with corner boards. The hipped porch roof is supported by simple Doric columns. The first story of the façade contains an offset entrance and a single window. The second story has one window centered in the gable end. There is a one-story rear addition. The front-gabled one-car garage (1999) is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is moderately landscaped with low plantings and mature trees.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 92 Harvey County, Kansas

Character-defining features of the Homestead House style include its full-width porch and gabled roof with returns.

History: This block was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1909. This dwelling was built in 1912. It is not listed in the 1911-12 City Directory - but is listed in the 1913-14 CD, when it was home to Santa Fe engineer S. G. Kinney and his wife Florence (1913-14 City Directory). This parcel was one of four subdivided from Reese's original parcel.

Integrity: This home retains integrity with historic materials including wood clapboard, fishscale shingles, windows, and porch. It is classified as a contributor. The garage is non-contributing.

121. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 114 Harrison
Const. Date: ca. 1910
Style: OTHER: Homestead House
Legal: REESE'S SU OF STEELE'S ADD BLK 1 3 N50 LT 9
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 121

Architectural Description: The house at 114 Harrison Street facing west is a one-and-a-half-story temple-front Homestead House with Queen Anne-style details. The I-plan cube house is capped with a front-gabled composite roof with gambrel dormers. The top portion of the gable end is sided with scalloped wood shingles while the remainder of the house is clapboard with corner boards. The hipped porch roof is supported by simple Doric columns. The first story of the front façade contains an offset entrance and a single window. The second story has a double window centered in the gable end. A small front-gabled outbuilding is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is minimally landscaped with low plantings, bushes and mature trees. Character-defining features of the Homestead House style include its full-width porch and simple gabled roof.

History: This block was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1909. This dwelling was built between 1909 and 1915 and likely dates to ca. 1910. This parcel was one of four subdivided from Reese's original parcel. Between 1905 and 1911, Santa Fe engineer Samuel G. Kinney and his wife Florence moved to this address. In 1921, the Kinneys were listed at 116 Harrison. By 1930, they had moved to Broadway.

Integrity: This home retains integrity with historic materials including wood clapboard, fishscale shingles, windows, and porch. It is classified as a contributor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 93 Harvey County, Kansas

122. Name: Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 415 E 1st
Const. Date: ca. 1910
Style: OTHER: Homestead House
Legal: SEC 20 TWP 23 RNG 1E, TRCT DESC: BEG 35(S)S & 276E NW COR NE1/4
NE1/4,S140(S),W42,N140(S),E42. TO POB
Outbuilding: garage (122), Contributing
Photo: 122

Architectural Description: The house at 415 East 1st Street is a one-story Homestead cottage with Craftsman and Queen Anne details that faces north. The I-plan cube house has a hipped composite roof with wide overhanging eaves and a front-gabled roof over the front projection. A low hipped roof extends over the wrap-around porch that begins at the front projection and continues around to the west side. This porch roof is supported by battered piers. The gable end is clad in square wood shingles while the rest of the house is clapboard. The front-gabled one-car garage is located at the southeast corner of the lot. Character-defining features of the Homestead House style include its gabled roof with returns.

History: This block was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1909. Historically, it was divided into four quadrants, with three of these developed by 1909. The transitional cottage at 415 E. 1st was constructed ca. 1910. This address was not listed in the 1911, 1913 or 1921 City Directories.

Integrity: This home retains integrity with historic materials including wood clapboard, shingles, windows, and porch. It is classified as a contributor. The garage is also a contributor.

123. Name: Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 419 E 1st
Const. Date: ca. 1885
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne, Stick
Legal: SEC 20 TWP 23 RNG 1E, TRCT DESC: BEG 35(S)S & 344E NW COR NE1/4
NE1/4,S140(S),W68,N140(S),E68, TO POB
Outbuilding: garage (1984), Non-Contributing
Photo: 123

Architectural Description: The house at 419 East 1st Street is a two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne-style dwelling that faces north. The cubed mass is capped with a moderate-to-low pitched front-gabled composite roof with a side gable over the east side projection. The one-story projection on the west side has a shed roof. The hipped porch roof is supported by ornamented square columns with carved braces. The full-width porch wraps around the front façade to meet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 94 Harvey County, Kansas

the east side projection. The front gable end is clad in a diamond-shaped pattern of wood shingles. The remainder of the house is clapboard with corner boards. The first story of the front façade contains an offset entrance balanced by a large double window. The second story contains a single window and a double window directly above their first story counterparts. The lot is heavily landscaped with plantings and mature trees.

History: This block was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1909. Historically, it was divided into four quadrants, with three of these developed by 1909. This home occupied the northeast parcel of the block. It was constructed ca. 1885. This is the oldest remaining home on the block and one of only two homes remaining on the block that were constructed prior to 1909. Between 1905 and 1911, Reverend H. R. Voth and his wife Katie moved to this address (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This home retains integrity with historic materials including wood clapboard, shingles, windows, and porch. It is classified as a contributor.

124. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 115 SE Muse
Const. Date: ca. 1920
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: SEC 20 TWP 23 RNG 1E, TRCT DESC: BEG 344E & 175S NW COR NE1/4 N E1/4, E110, S45, W110, N45 TO POB
Outbuilding: garage, Non-Contributing
Photo: 124, 124a

Architectural Description: The house at 115 Muse Avenue is a one-story Craftsman-style Bungalow that faces east. The simple I-plan house is capped by a front-gabled composite roof with a lower gable over the porch. The porch roof is supported by tapered square columns. The offset front entrance has two windows on either side. The siding is clapboard. A front-gabled one-car garage with aluminum siding is located north of the house. The lot is minimally landscaped with bushes and mature trees.

History: This block was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1909. Historically, it was divided into four quadrants, with three of these developed by 1909. This bungalow was constructed between 1915 and 1926 on the parcel occupied by 419 E. 1st. In 1926, retiree Christian G. Schmutz was listed at this address (1926-27 City Directory).

Integrity: This bungalow retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include the clapboard, battered piers, multi-pane windows, and roof brackets. The home is a contributor. The steel garage is a non-contributor.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 95 Harvey County, Kansas

- Architectural Description:** The house at 420 Southeast 2nd Street is a one-and-a-half-story transitional Queen Anne cottage that faces south. The cubed mass is capped with an irregular hipped composite roof with a lower front gable and side hipped dormer. The wrap-around porch

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 96 Harvey County, Kansas

has a curved corner with a roof that follows. The porch roof is supported by simple Doric columns. The top portion of the front gable end is clad in scalloped wood shingles while the remainder of the house is clapboard with corner boards. There is elaborate lattice work below the porch floor. The front-gabled one-car garage is located at the northwest corner of the lot. The lot is minimally landscaped.

History: This block was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1909. Historically, it was divided into four quadrants, with three of these developed by 1909. This home was one of the block's three original homes and was constructed ca. 1905. Along with the home at 419 E. 1st (property #123) it is one of only two remaining homes on the block that pre-date 1909. In 1911, retiree Herman Suderman and his wife Mary lived in the home (1911 City Directory).

Integrity: This home retains integrity with historic materials including wood clapboard, fishscale shingles, windows, and porch. Both the home and garage are contributors.

127. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status - Non-Contributing**
Address: 120 S Pine
Const. Date: ca. 1927
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
Legal: SEC 20 TWP 23 RNG 1E, TRCT DESC: BEG 220S & 30E NW COR NE1/4 NE 1/4, E138, S90, W138, N90 TO POB
Outbuilding: garage (127), Contributing
Photo: 127

Architectural Description: The house at 120 South Pine Street is a two-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling that faces west. The asymmetrical cube is capped by a side-gabled composite roof. There is a one-story side wing on the south side of the house that balances the wrap-around porch on the north side. The porch has a flat roof and is supported by paired square columns. The offset entrance is flanked by two very small windows and is balanced by a triple window on the first story. The second story has two evenly-spaced paired windows. The siding is vinyl. A front-gabled one-car garage is located at the northeast corner of the lot. The lot is minimally landscaped.

History: This block was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1909. Historically, it was divided into four quadrants, with three of these developed by 1909. Between 1909 and 1915, a one-story home was built at this location. This address was not listed in the 1911, 1913 or 1921 City Directories. The one-story home was still extant in 1926 - but had been replaced by this home by 1944.

Integrity: Because this home is clad in vinyl siding, it is classified as a non-contributor. The garage is a contributor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 97 Harvey County, Kansas

128. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status –** Non-Contributing
Address: 116 S Pine
Const. Date: ca. 1910
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal:
Outbuilding: garage (128a), Contributing
Photo: 128, 128a

Architectural Description: The house at 116 South Pine Street is a one-and-a-half-story hipped bungalow that faces west. The simple I-plan cube is capped by a hipped composite roof with hipped dormers on each elevation that extends over the full-width front porch. The roof over the porch is supported by tapered square columns on brick piers. The siding is vinyl. The lot is modestly landscaped with bushes and mature trees.

History: In 1909 and 1915, this parcel was occupied by a carriage house/garage.

Integrity: This bungalow retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include the clapboard, battered piers, windows. The vinyl siding renders this building a non-contributor. However, the building could be re-classified as a contributor if the siding was removed, revealing the historic wood clapboard. The garage is a contributor.

129. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 200 Allison
Const. Date: ca. 1900/ca. 1920
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: SEC 20 TWP 23 RNG 1E, SubDiv: STEELE'S 1ST, TRCT DESC: BEG NW COR LT 2 BLK 5,E122(S), S70,W122(S),N70 TO POB
Outbuilding: garage (129a), Contributing
Photo: 129, 129a

Architectural Description: The house at 200 Allison Street is a one-story Craftsman-style Bungalow that faces west. The rectangular I-plan house is capped by a front-gabled composite roof with cross-gables. The roof continues out over the wrap-around porch with its curved corner and is supported by tapered square columns on cast stone bases. The overhanging eaves of the porch roof have exposed rafter ends. The siding is clapboard with corner boards. There is an inset dormer in side of the rear wing. The front-gabled one-car garage is located at the southeast corner of the lot. The lot is heavily landscaped with large bushes and mature trees.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 98 Harvey County, Kansas

History: This block was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1909. By then, the block was relatively well developed. This home appears on the 1909 Sanborn Map with the address 202 Allison. In 1911, Guy Kemper and his wife Linnie lived in the home. Kemper was the manager of the Newton Auto Co. (1911-12 City Directory). The address changed between 1915 and 1926. The radiused porch, which has Craftsman piers, was built between 1915 and 1926.

Integrity: This cottage retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Historic features include the clapboard, battered piers, exposed rafter tails, and windows. Both the home and garage are contributors.

130. **Name:** Parris House **Status -** Contributing
Address: 209 SE 2nd
Const. Date: ca. 1910
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
Legal: SEC 20 TWP 23 RNG 1E, SubDiv: STEELE'S 1ST, TRCT DESC: BLK 5, BEG 120E NW COR LT 2, E68, (S), S70, W68(S), N70 TO POB
Outbuilding: N/A, attached garage
Photo: 130

Architectural Description: The house at 209 Southeast 2nd Street is a two-and-a-half-story American Foursquare dwelling that faces north. The cubed mass is capped by a hipped composite roof with a front hipped dormer. A shed roof extends over the two-story rear addition which includes a one-car garage. A front-gabled roof extends over the full-width front porch and is supported by Doric columns. The siding is clapboard with corner boards except for the siding on the dormer which is scalloped wood shingle. The lot is heavily landscaped with large bushes and mature trees.

History: This block was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1909. By then, the block was relatively well developed. In 1909, this parcel was included with the cottage at 200 (or 202) Allison. This foursquare was constructed between 1909 and 1913 when it was first listed in the City Directory. In 1913, R. H. Parris and his wife Stella lived in the home. R. H. Parris was a partner in McLain and Parris insurance and abstract company (1913-14 City Directory).

Integrity: This home retains integrity with historic materials including wood clapboard, fishscale shingles, windows, and porch. The home is a contributor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 99 Harvey County, Kansas

131. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 201 Harrison
Const. Date: ca. 1885
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
Legal: STEELE'S 1ST ADD BLK 5 BEG NE COR LT 1 S74 W190 DES.CONT.N74
E190 TO POB
Outbuilding: garage (131a), Contributing
Photo: 131, 131a

Architectural Description: The house at 201 Harrison Street is a one-story Queen Anne cottage that faces east. The complex plan is capped by an irregular hipped composite roof with lower cross gables. A low hipped roof extends over the wrap-around front porch and is supported by turned wood columns. The gable ends are sided in patterned wood shingles while the remainder of the house is clapboard with corner boards. A one-story outbuilding with an irregular hipped roof is located at the rear of the lot. This structure has exposed rafter ends and clapboard siding. A front-gabled one-car garage is also located at the rear of the lot. The lot is heavily landscaped with large bushes and mature trees.

History: This block was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1909. By then, the block was relatively well developed. This Queen Anne cottage was constructed ca. 1885. In 1911, Santa Fe engineer J. G. Miller and his wife Emma lived here (1911-12 City Directory). The building appears to have expanded rearward between 1915 and 1926.

Integrity: This home retains integrity with historic materials including wood clapboard, shingles, windows, and porch. Both the home and the garage are contributors.

132. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Non-Contributing
Address: 205 Harrison
Const. Date: ca. 1885
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
Legal: STEELE'S 1ST ADD BLK 5 BEG 66N SE COR LT 1 W190N50 DES.CONT.
E190 S50 TO POB
Outbuilding: garage (132a), Non-Contributing
Photo: 132, 132a

Architectural Description: The house at 205 Harrison Street is a two-story Queen Anne house that faces east. The cubic mass is capped by a gable-on-hip composite roof. The shed roof over the full-width front porch is supported by simple columns on brick bases. There is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 100 Harvey County, Kansas

dentil molding at the roofline of the porch and into the raking cornice of the side of the shed roof. The siding is asbestos shingle. There is a front-gabled outbuilding located at the rear of the lot. The lot is moderately landscaped with bushes and small trees.

History: This block was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1909. By then, the block was relatively well developed. This home was built ca. 1885. In 1911, Santa Fe engineer AF Thomas and his wife Iva lived here (1911-12 City Directory). The rear addition was constructed between 1915 and 1926.

Integrity: Because this home is clad in asbestos siding, it is classified as a non-contributor. The garage is a contributor.

133. **Name:** Congdon House **Status -** Contributing
Address: 209 Harrison
Const. Date: ca. 1880
Style: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Legal: STEELE'S 1ST ADD BLK 5 BEG SE COR LT 1 W190 N66 DES.CONT. E190 S66 TO POB
Outbuilding: garage (133a), Contributing
Photo: 133, 133a

Architectural Description: The house at 209 Harrison Street is a two-story Italianate I-plan dwelling that faces east. The main cubic mass of the house is capped with a complex hipped composite roof. The front façade has a small centered gable. The wide overhanging eaves are supported by paired decorative brackets. There is a slight projection on the north elevation and a bayed projection on the south elevation, both with hipped roofs. The hipped roof over the full-width porch is supported by simple wood columns. The architrave above the columns is ornamented with triglyphs applied only at each column. The exterior cladding is wood blocks with quoins at all corners, including the side projections. The front façade contains an offset entrance and a large window on the first story and three evenly-spaced windows on the second story. All of the windows have ornamental frames shaped like segmental arches with exaggerated keystones. The double door frame of the front entrance is of a similar design, as is the tiny attic window at the top of the center gable. A small clapboard outbuilding with a sliding wood door is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is heavily landscaped with low plantings, bushes and mature trees.

History: This block was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1909. By then, the block was relatively well developed. This home was built ca. 1880. In 1902, the home was occupied by Windsor Congdon, who operated a grocery and dry goods store at 214 Main, and his wife Laura. Congdon had moved to Newton from nearby Sedgwick, where

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 101 Harvey County, Kansas

he was a brick manufacturer (1880 US Census). Windsor Congdon was born in Vermont ca. 1851. Laura Congdon was born in New York ca. 1851. Windsor Congdon died in 1910 (Harvey County Obit Index). Laura continued to live in the home after his death (1911-12 CD). She was still living there in 1923 - and gone by 1926. In 1926, the Congdon's son, Morris H. Congdon, a Santa Fe stenographer, was living in the home. He was still living in the home in 1943 - but had left by 1948 (1943/1948 CDs).

Integrity: This unique home, clad with wood blocks meant to create the appearance of stone, is a contributor to the district. Other character-defining features include the porch, roof brackets, and windows. The garage is also a contributor.

- 134. Name:** McIntire House **Status -** Contributing
Address: 211 Harrison
Const. Date: ca. 1916
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
Legal: STEELE'S 1ST ADD BLK 5 BEG 126.6N SE COR LT 4 W190 DES.CONT. (S)
N63.3 E190(S) S63.3 TO POB
Outbuilding: garage (134b), Non-Contributing
Photo: 134, 134a, 134b

Architectural Description: The house at 221 Harrison Street is a one-and-a-half-story Prairie-style dwelling with Craftsman-style details. The L-plan house is capped by a front-gabled composite roof with a gabled side wing. The roofline of the side wing is broken by a long shed-roofed wall dormer. The north side of the front gable also contains a shed-roofed wall dormer. A shed roof extends over the front porch that runs the length of the side wing and is supported by heavy brick piers. The wide overhanging eaves have exposed rafter ends and the brackets in the gables. The front elevation windows are all triple windows with a larger center window and smaller side lights. The front entry has side lights as well. The foundation is brick and the siding is clapboard. A front-gabled outbuilding with a single door and window is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is moderately landscaped.

History: This block was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1909. By then, the block was relatively well developed. There was another 1 1/2 story home on this parcel in 1909. The home took its current form between 1915 and 1926. In 1917, Oliver McIntire and his wife Charlotte were listed at this address. Mr. McIntire was the proprietor of McIntire Brothers Store (1917-18 City Directory).

Integrity: This home retains integrity with historic materials including wood clapboard, roof brackets, brick piers, exposed rafter tails, windows, and porch. The home is a contributor. The garage is a non-contributor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 102 Harvey County, Kansas

135. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 206 Allison
Const. Date: ca. 1890
Style: OTHER: National Folk
Legal: SEC 20 TWP 23 RNG 1E, SubDiv: STEELE'S 1ST, TRCT DESC: BLK 5, BEG 124S NW COR LT 2, E19, 0, S33, W190, N33 TO POB
Outbuilding: garage (135a), Non-Contributing
Photo: 135, 135a

Architectural Description: The house at 206 Allison Street is a one-and-a-half-story National Folk-style dwelling that faces west. The front-gabled L-plan house with a side gabled wing is capped by a composite roof. The two-story rear addition has a hipped roof. The hipped roof over the wrap-around porch is supported by squat tapered square columns on stone piers. A double window is located on the second story of the front gable. The remaining windows are single narrow windows with wood frames. The siding is clapboard with corner boards. A front-gabled two-car clapboard garage is located at the rear of the lot. The lot is moderately landscaped with bushes and mature trees.

History: This block was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1909. By then, the block was relatively well developed. This home was built ca. 1890. In 1911, Santa Fe brakeman E. J. Hayes and his wife Otilie lived here (1911-12 City Directory). The Craftsman porch took its current form between 1915 and 1926.

Integrity: This home retains integrity with historic materials including wood clapboard, porch, and windows. The home is a contributor. The garage is a non-contributor.

136. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Non-Contributing
Address: 202 Allison
Const. Date: ca. 1945
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
Legal: SEC 20 TWP 23 RNG 1E, SubDiv: STEELE'S 1ST, TRCT DESC: BLK 5, BEG 70S NW COR LT 2, E190, S54, W190, N54 TO POB
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 136

Architectural Description: The house at 202 Allison Street is a one-and-a-half-story Craftsman-style Bungalow that faces west. The simple cubed mass is capped by a side-gabled composite roof which extends over the full-width porch. Alterations to the house include the addition of the front-gabled continuous dormer on the front elevation and the installation of new

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 103 Harvey County, Kansas

windows and doors. The siding is masonite. The porch roof, supported by tapered square columns, has exposed rafter ends. A shed roof extends from the south elevation over an area enclosed with latticework. The lot is heavily landscaped with wildflowers, bushes and mature trees.

History: This block was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1909. By then, the block was relatively well developed. There was another home, with the address 204 Allison, on this parcel in 1909. The address changed from 204 to 202 Allison between 1915 and 1926. This home was built after 1944.

Integrity: Because this home has been heavily modified over time, it no longer has the integrity necessary to be a contributor. Changes include masonite siding, new door, new picture window.

137. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 208 Harrison
Const. Date: ca. 1910
Style: OTHER: Homestead House
Legal: SEC 20 TWP 23 RNG 1E, Lot: 17,19 BlockNo: 6, SubDiv: FREEMAN
Outbuilding: 2-car garage (137a), Contributing
Photo: 137, 137a

Architectural Description: The house at 208 Harrison Street is a one-and-a-half-story temple-front Homestead House. The cubed mass of the house is capped by a front-gabled composite roof with smaller cross-gables. The large front gable extends over the full-width porch supported by large battered brick piers. The front entrance and the first-story window both have side lights. There is a one-story addition to the rear of the house. The siding is clapboard with corner boards. A front-gabled two-car garage is clapboard with wood doors. This outbuilding is located at the northeast corner of the lot. The lot is minimally landscaped. Character-defining features of the Homestead House style include gabled roof with returns and full-width front porch.

History: This block was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1909. By then, the block was relatively well developed. There was another two-story home on this parcel in 1909. The present home was constructed between 1909 and 1915. In 1911, Mrs. Susan Locke, the widow of William Locke, lived in the home (1911-12 City Directory).

Integrity: This home retains integrity with historic materials including wood clapboard, porch, and windows. Both the home and the garage are contributors.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 104 Harvey County, Kansas

138. **Name:** Single-Family Dwelling **Status -** Contributing
Address: 315 SE 2nd
Const. Date: ca. 1950
Style: OTHER: Minimal Traditional
Legal: SEC 20 TWP 23 RNG 1E, Lot: 21,23 BlockNo: 6, SubDiv: FREEMAN
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 138

Architectural Description: The house at 315 Southeast 2nd Street is a one-story Minimal Traditional that faces north. The simple I-plan house is capped by a front-gabled composite roof with a smaller gabled projection on the front elevation. A low shed roof extends over the front porch supported by simple wood posts. The siding is asbestos shingle. The lot is modestly landscaped with bushes and small trees.

History: This block was first covered by Sanborn Maps in 1909. The Sanborns show a house at this location in 1909, 1915, 1926, and 1944. This home appears to have been constructed or received an overall design change ca. 1950. This address was not listed in the 1948 City Directory. According to the county appraiser's records, this home was built in 1945.

Integrity: Because the asbestos siding was added as part of an overall design change or the original construction of this home, it is classified as a contributor.

139. **Name:** Bethel Clinic **Status -** Contributing
Address: 201 S Pine
Const. Date: ca. 1953
Style: MODERN MOVEMENT: Modern
Legal: SEC 20 TWP 23 RNG 1E, Lot: 18-24,EVEN BlockNo: 6, SubDiv: FREEMAN
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 139, 139a

Architectural Description: The building at 201 South Pine Street is a one-story mid-century Modern commercial office building that faces east. The rectangular buff brick structure with a lower rear addition runs the length of the block from Pine Street on the east to the alley on the west. The brick parapet wall with concrete coping conceals the flat asphalt roof. The order and regularity of the building are emphasized in the use of right angles, rectangles and squares to define spaces, imply ornament and for utilitarian purposes such as doors and windows. The buff brick exterior of the front facade has little ornamentation consisting of a raised brick pattern and applied metal panels. The multi-light glass panel double door with side lights and transoms is covered by a flat slab roof. The roof is supported on the north side by a brick wall

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 105 Harvey County, Kansas

with square cut-outs, and on the south side by a sculptural metal support anchored to a brick base. A low stone planter with concrete coping extends northward from the brick entry wall to conceal the connection between different materials used on the north and east elevations due to the slight grade difference. The northeast corner of the building has a concrete slab projecting slightly over the large multi-light windows on the north and east elevations. The height of the projecting slab serves as the top line of the row of windows that runs the length of the north façade. The row of windows consists of uniformly alternating small rectangular metal casement windows and panels of dark brown brick, capped on the top and bottom with horizontal bands of concrete. The concrete sill of the large corner windows sits atop the concrete watertable that also runs the length of the north façade. The watertable is interrupted at regular intervals by small rectangular windows of the basement. The addition to the west end of the building consists of a brick structure with two windows, a door and an exaggerated concrete coping. The flat roof of this section of the building is lower than the main portion. There is a stone planter with concrete coping that connects the main building to the addition below the windows. A large concrete pier divides this portion of the addition from the next section with an even lower flat roof. The wall is plain buff brick with a band of small fixed windows alternating with panels of dark brick.

History: There was a two-story pre-1909 dwelling at this location until at least 1952. This building was constructed in the early 1950s for the Bethel Clinic, which was associated with the Bethel Deaconess Home and Hospital across the street. In 1952, there was a residence on this parcel and the Bethel Clinic was located at 210 S. Pine. The Bethel Clinic was at this location by 1955. The building closely resembles the BPOE Lodge in the 200 Block of West Broadway. It was likely designed by the same architect.

Integrity: This building is an excellent example of Modern architecture. Character-defining features include blond brick, geometric treatments, and square openings. The building is a contributor to the district.

140.	Name: Bethel Deaconess Home	Status - Contributing
	Address: 427 SE 2nd	
	Const. Date: 1908/1910	
	Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman	
	Legal: SEC 20 TWP 23 RNG 1E, TRCT DESC: BEG INTER S LI SE 2ND ST & W L I MUSE AVE, S143.86, W80.5, N4.06, W32.98, N139.73, E TO POB	
	Outbuilding: N/A	
	Photo: 140, 140a	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 106 Harvey County, Kansas

Architectural Description: The building at 427 Southeast 2nd Street is a one-and-a-half-story mid-century brick building with Craftsman-style details. The compound plan with a cross-gabled composite roof consists of a long rectangular block running east to west. There are smaller gabled wings extending from the western end of the north elevation and from the east end of the south elevation. There are four individual hipped dormers on the north façade, one individual hipped dormer and one continuous shed dormer on the east façade. The wide overhanging eaves have exposed rafter ends and there are paired decorative brackets at the returns of the gable ends. All of the windows, which have four-over-one double-hung sashes, have concrete sills and no discernable lintels. The front gabled wing extends over a recessed porch and main entrance and is supported by heavy brick piers. The gable end contains a stone panel carved with the original name of the building, two paired windows that share a sill and a raised brick hood over the windows. A patterned brick chimney extends from the peak of the roof. The lot is moderately landscaped with large bushes and mature trees.

History: The Bethel Deaconess Home and Hospital Society, organized in 1901, purchased this property in 1905. The Deaconess Hospital (no longer extant) was dedicated in 1908. In 1910, Wilhelmena Warkentin donated the funds for the Deaconess Home, which was constructed at a cost of \$17,000. The Deaconess Home was expanded in 1916 with another generous contribution from Mrs. Warkentin. A student housing facility was constructed in 1926. (The Harvey County Register of Historic Architecture Application and Information Form)

Integrity: This building has a high degree of integrity. Character-defining features include multi-pane windows and exposed eave brackets.

141. **Name:** Bethel Deacoess Home **Status - Contributing**
Address: 217 Muse
Const. Date: 1926
Style: LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
Legal: SEC 20 TWP 23 RNG 1E, TRCT DESC: BEG 143.86S OF INTER S LI SE 2ND
ST & W LI MUSE, S233.66, W80.5, N188.62, E6, N45, E TO POB
Outbuilding: N/A
Photo: 141

Architectural Description: The building at 217 Muse Avenue facing east is a three-story hospital building with Colonial Revival-style details. The massive L-shaped building is capped with a shallow cross-hipped composite roof. The exterior walls are red brick with a brick and concrete belt course that separates the first story from the upper two stories. The windows have thin cast stone sills and flat brick lintels. Centered on the front façade is a three-story gabled

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 7 Page 107 Harvey County, Kansas

projection containing a cast stone base and the main entrance. The ornate cast stone door surround connects to the second-story triple window surround. The lot is moderately landscaped with large bushes and mature trees.

History: See Property #140.

Integrity: This building has a high degree of integrity. Character-defining features include multi-pane windows, pedimented entry bay, and cast-stone details.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 8 Page 108 Harvey County, Kansas

Statement of Significance

Introduction

The McKinley Residential Historic District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT and under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. There are 142 properties in the district. The properties represent a wide range of architectural styles. Because of the neighborhood's vicinity to downtown Newton, to neighborhood schools, and to the district offices of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, it was a highly desirable location for the city's middle- and upper-middle-class residents from the time of Newton's founding in the early 1870s through the 1920s. By the turn of the twentieth century, the neighborhood had achieved a relatively high level of density. The neighborhood experienced peaks in construction during the 1880s real estate boom, when town founders built and speculated in Italianate and Queen Anne homes; in the first decade of the twentieth century, when simpler homes were built to accommodate railroad executives and professionals who came to work for the railroad after Santa Fe named Newton a division point in 1897; and during the roaring 1920s, when another population spurt and good economic times made appealing the subdivision of early estates and demolition of some early homes for the construction of bungalows and duplexes. Below is a discussion of the architectural styles found in the district within the context of national and statewide architectural trends, a brief history of the growth and development of Newton, and a history of the development of the neighborhood that makes up the historic district.

Architectural Styles, Types, and Trends

National Folk

Many late nineteenth and early twentieth-century homes were designed and constructed in the American vernacular or folk tradition. Also known as farmhouses, National Folk houses generally fall into one of six categories: gable-front, gable-front and wing, hall and parlor, I-house, side-gabled massed-plan, and pyramidal. In Kansas, these homes are generally constructed using lightweight balloon-frame techniques, which proliferated with the mass-production of nails and availability of milled dimensional lumber shipped by railroad. Their architectural character lies in their form, usually a combination of masses with gable roof forms or a single mass with pyramidal roof. Most urban Kansas examples are gable-fronts with wings. The homes were being built



Figure 2: Property #16, An example of National Folk Architecture.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 8 Page 109 Harvey County, Kansas

as late as 1912 when Sears offered its gable-front with wing kit house "The Concord" (Model #114) in its catalog of mail-order kit houses.¹

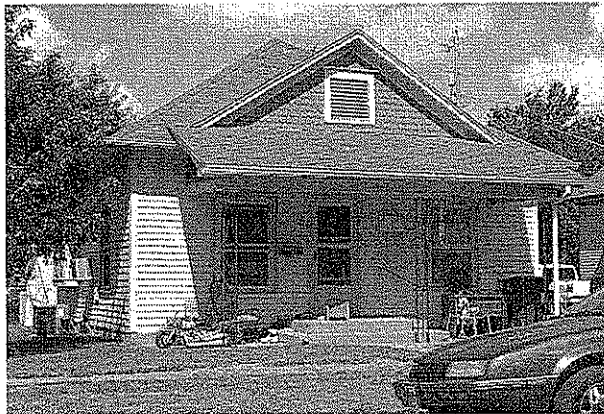


Figure 3: Property # 29, an example of a Pyramidal National Folk House.

Fourteen of the homes in the district are classified as National Folk or are a combination of styles that include National Folk (Properties 2, 4, 5, 16, 21, 29, 36, 43, 50, 61, 73, 107, 108, 135). Many National Folk homes were modified during the 1920s when front-gable and wing homes were adapted to create the appearance of Tudor Cottages – or received Craftsman porches. Others, misunderstood by recent owners, have been "Victorianized" with the addition of stylized details. Intact examples include Properties #5, 16 (See Figure 2), 43, 50 and 135, all of which have gable fronts with wings. Property #29 (See Figure 3) is a unique intact example of a pyramidal National Folk house. Pyramidal houses were less expensive to build because their roofs

required fewer roof materials. Because of their small size, many of the state's one-story pyramidal homes have been expanded, creating a massed plan or ranch massing. Intact examples are increasingly rare.

Gothic Revival

Gothic Revival architecture takes its cues from Medieval architecture, principally churches and castles. Architects have been employing the Gothic Revival style for American church designs since the mid to late nineteenth century. Many of these churches combine Gothic Revival features, such as crenelated towers, foils and tracery, with Richardsonian Romanesque features, like arched surrounds, heavy posts and use of stone. Newton's Congregational Church (1886), Property 1, with its crenelated towers and arched openings, is an example of Gothic Revival combined with Richardsonian Romanesque.²

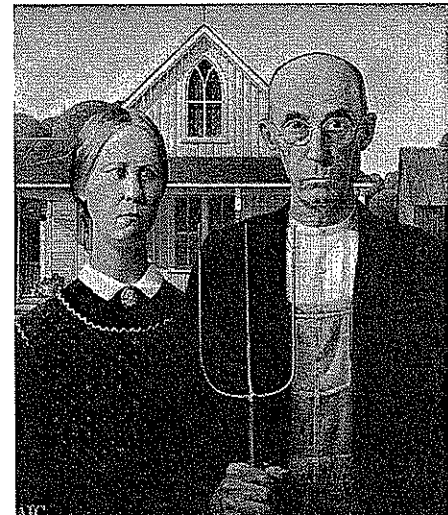


Figure 4: (right) Grant Wood's *American Gothic*, 1930, perhaps the best-known example of residential Gothic Revival architecture.

¹ Sears Modern Homes, 1912 Catalog. Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 88-101. Fred Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland: Balloon Frame Farmhouses of the Upper Midwest, 1850-1920* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1992).

² McAlester, 196-209. John C. Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers, Jr., *What Style is It: A Guide to American Architecture*, revised edition (New Jersey: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 2003), 46-53.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 8 Page 110 Harvey County, Kansas

The Gothic Revival style was also a popular residential style in the United States, with such homes dating from 1840 to 1880. Like the Italianate Style, Gothic Revival was popularized by pattern books, such as Andrew Jackson Downing's *Cottage Residences* (1842) and *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1850) and Alexander Jackson Davis's *Rural Residences* (1837). Character-defining features of residential Gothic Revival include centered gables on steeply pitched roofs, decorated vergeboards, pointed-arched windows, and one-story full-width front porches. Gothic Revival homes are generally symmetrical in design.



Figure 5: Property #28, a Gothic Revival influenced vernacular home in Newton.

High-style examples of residential Gothic Revival are rarely found in Kansas, with some exceptions in the state's earliest cities, such as Leavenworth and Atchison. By the time Newton was founded in 1871, the Gothic Revival style was fading in popularity. Because few permanent homes were built in Newton's early years, few Gothic Revival homes remain. However, a few extant homes are reminiscent of Gothic Revival. These include homes at 228 E. 3rd (Property #28) with its centered gable on steeply pitched roof (See Figure 5), 124 Allison (Property #104) with its symmetrical massing and steeply pitched front gable, and 108 Allison (Property #108) with its centered gable on its side wing. The latter two homes, in Steele's Addition, likely date to the early years of the addition's development in the 1870s.

Italianate

The Italianate style has been classified as both a Late Victorian style and as one of the Romantic House styles, popularized before the Civil War. Like homes of other Romantic Styles, which also include Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Exotic Revivals, Italianate homes are generally symmetrical in massing. Like Gothic Revival and other Romantic styles, Italianate homes were popularized by the pattern books, including those by Andrew Jackson Downing and Alexander Jackson Davis. Character-defining features of Italianate residential architecture include shallow hipped roofs, overhanging eaves with

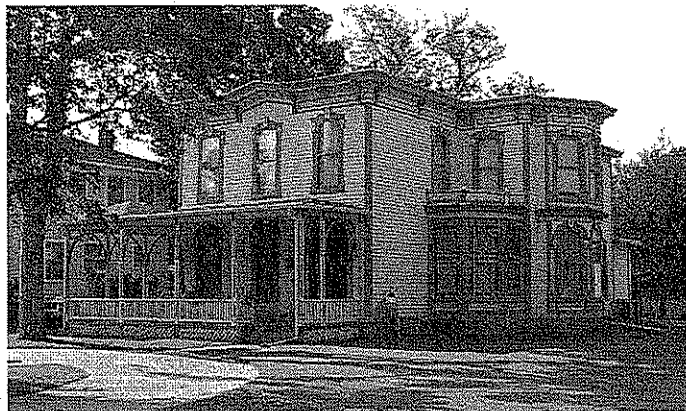


Figure 6: The Reese House, a high-style example of Italianate in Newton.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 8 Page 111 Harvey County, Kansas

eave brackets, and tall narrow windows (usually 2/2) with hood molds. Italianate homes, popular from 1840 until 1885, tend to be vertical in massing.³

Italianate was the style employed by Newton's elite for the city's first high-style homes, constructed beginning in the mid-1870s. Sixteen of the homes in the residential district are classified as Italianate (Properties #6, 7, 23, 24, 26, 33, 40, 41, 44, 57, 67, 70, 78, 80, 109, 133). High-style examples include the William Vickrey House at 303 E. 5th (Property #6), which is Newton's earliest-known extant home, built in 1875. Its character-defining features include arched and segmental arched windows, symmetrical form and shallow hipped roof. The home is significant not only as an example of Italianate architecture, but also for its association with town founders William Vickrey, R. M. Spivey and R. W. P. Muse. Although the Vickrey House was built of



Figure 7 (below): The exterior material on the Congdon House, another Italianate home, is wood blocks.

stone, most of Newton's Italianate homes are wood framed. Other high-style examples include the Reese House at 305 E. 1st (Property #109, See Figure 6) and the Neal House at 301 E. 4th (Property #32, NRHP). Both homes have decorative eave brackets, windows with elaborate crowns, and 2/2 double-hung windows. Of equal architectural significance is the Congdon House at 209 Harrison (Property #133, See Figure 7). The Congdon and Reese Houses are among the few Newton Italianate homes with a centered gable. Centered gable Italianate homes are differentiated from Gothic Revival examples in part by the nature of their roofs. Gothic Revival roofs are steeply pitched gables. Italianate roofs are generally shallow hips.

³ McAlester, 210-229. Poppeliers and Chambers, 57-61.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 8 Page 112 Harvey County, Kansas

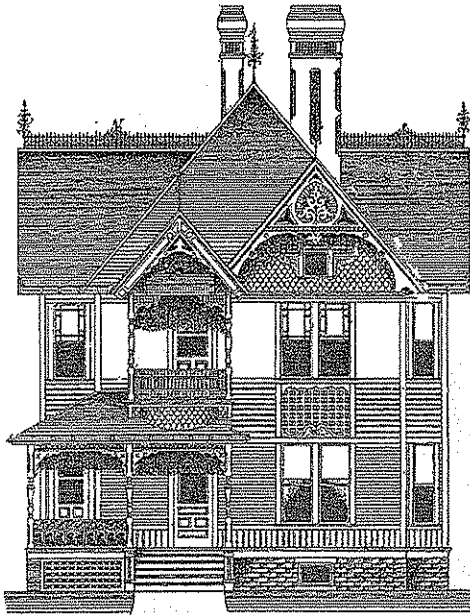


Figure 8 (above): One of the simpler design's from George Barber's *The Cottage Souvenir*, No. 2, a book of Queen Anne home plans. Figure 9 (below right): The Bernhard Warkentin House.

Queen Anne/Stick

By the mid 1880s, the Queen Anne style had supplanted Italianate as the residential style of choice. Queen Anne was the predominant residential architectural style from 1880 to 1910. The style proliferated through home plan catalogs such as those distributed by Kansas native George Barber, who published such catalogs in Knoxville, Tennessee during the late nineteenth century.⁴ Unlike Italianate homes, Queen Anne homes are asymmetrical in massing. Whereas Italianate homes have shallow hipped roofs, Queen Anne homes feature highly pitched hipped roofs with lower cross gables. Other character-defining features include spindlework, wrap-around porches, decorative vergeboards, diverse wall textures like fish-scale shingles, and towers. As the nineteenth century waned, the roof pitches of Queen Anne homes became shallower. The majority of early twentieth century examples are one-story cottages with wrap-around porches. Late Queen Anne homes, Free Classic Queen Annes, combine Queen Anne massing and roof trends with Colonial Revival details. Some late Queen Anne examples are influenced by the Comfortable House phenomenon.⁵

Whereas many examples of Queen Anne homes in Eastern Kansas towns are constructed of brick, most Newton examples are balloon-framed. There are 29 homes in the residential district that are classified as Queen Anne or a combination of styles that include Queen Anne (Properties #9, 24, 25, 30, 33, 35, 38, 38b, 39, 41, 44, 55, 58, 60, 64, 72, 78, 83, 84, 85, 90, 92, 97, 115, 122, 123, 126, 131, 132). The Bernhard Warkentin House at 211 E. 1st (Property #97, See Figure 9) is a high-style example. The home's character-defining features include diverse wall textures, various window sizes, steep hipped roof, wrap-around porch, and



⁴ George Barber, *George H. Barber's The Cottage Souvenir No. 2*. Reprint found at KSHS HPO Library, NA 7217.B2 H5.

⁵ McAlester, 262-287. Poppeliers and Chambers, 72-74. Alan Gowans, *The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture, 1890-1930* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1986).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 8 Page 113 Harvey County, Kansas

asymmetrical design. 208 E. 1st (Property #84) is an intact example of a Queen Anne cottage. 419 E. 1st (Property #123) has features of both the Queen Anne style and stick Style, a related pre-1890 Late Victorian movement marked by prominent front gables, horizontal bands, and decorative trusses in gables. Other homes with Stick tendencies include Properties #9, 22, 33, and 104. 213 N. Pine (Property #55) is an example of an early twentieth century home with Queen Anne massing, hipped roof with lower cross gables, and Comfortable House sensibilities. It is an example of a transition away from Queen Anne toward a less fussy architecture as exemplified by the Comfortable House movement and the American Foursquare.

Homestead/Temple-House

The Homestead House is one of the early twentieth-century vernacular house types identified by Alan Gowans as "Comfortable Houses." Comfortable Houses were house types common in first-ring suburbs, marked by open floorplans, spacious rooms, and "modern" conveniences, including sanitary kitchens and laundry chutes. Comfortable Houses, including Homestead Houses, were promoted by catalog house companies. For instance, the Sears Company offered a model known as The Dayton, Model #3407. Homestead Houses are generally 1 ½ or 2 stories in height,

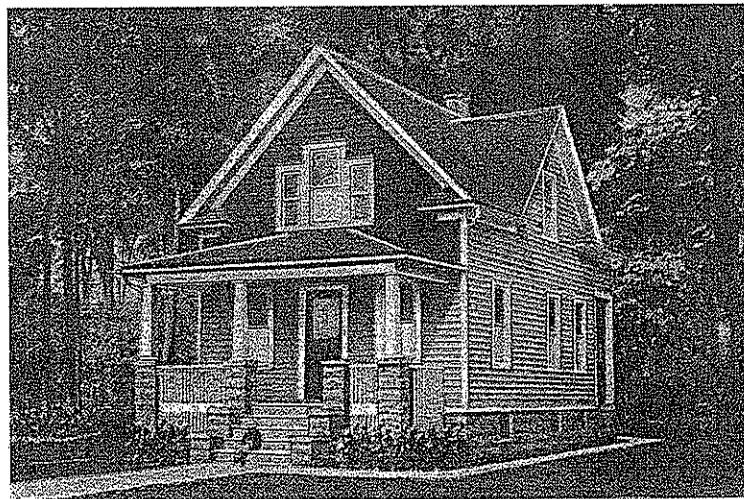


Figure 10: "The Yale," A kit home sold by the Aladdin Company in its 1917 Catalog.

have shallow front-gabled roofs with gable returns. Their gabled roofs are often interrupted on side elevations with cross wall gables or dormers. In Kansas, they tend to have full-width shallow-hipped or shallow-gabled front porches, with porch supports that stand in as temple fronts. Other porches have shallow gabled roofs with pediments. Although these homes often incorporate new building technologies and materials, such as formed concrete block foundations, Homestead Houses often have features that hearken back to earlier times. For instance, many of these homes have decorative Queen Anne shingles in the gables. Others have Craftsman or Colonial Revival features, like battered Craftsman porch supports, Tuscan columns or Palladian windows. Homestead Houses are sometimes included as a gable-front subcategory of National Folk houses.⁶

⁶ McAlester, 88-101. Gowans, 94-99.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 8 Page 114 Harvey County, Kansas

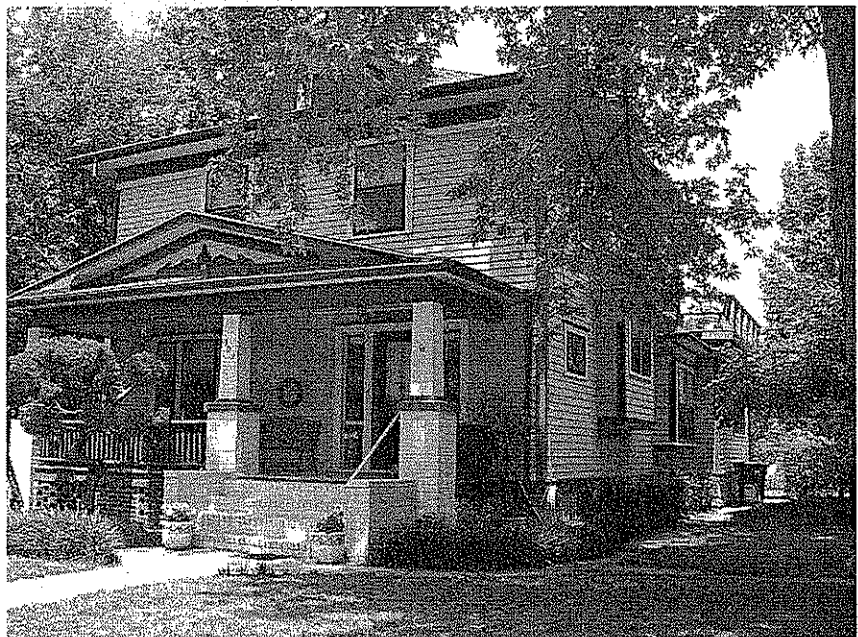


Fifteen of the homes in the district are classified as Homestead Houses (Properties #17, 19, 47, 56, 63, 81, 82, 114, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 125, 137). Eight of the fourteen homes have shallow hipped front porches. Three have pedimented shallow front-gabled porch roofs. Many of these homes sit on formed concrete block foundations. Four of the Homestead Houses, at 114-122 Harrison (Properties #118-121) are adjacent to one another and were likely developed at the same time.

Figure 11 (left): Property #121, a Homestead House. Figure 12 (below): Property #20, a Foursquare with a temple front.

Prairie Style/Foursquare

The Prairie Style, popular in the United States from 1900 to 1920, includes both high-style examples, inspired by early architects like Frank Lloyd Wright, and vernacular examples, promoted by mail-order catalogs. The style gained popularity after Frank Lloyd Wright published his Prairie Style designs in popular magazines including *Ladies Home Journal*. Character-defining features of the Prairie Style include shallow hipped roofs, wide overhanging eaves, multi-pane windows, and massive porch supports. Although there are very few high-style examples in Kansas, there are many vernacular examples in the form of the American Foursquare.



Foursquares tend to have a shallow hipped roof pierced with dormers, full-width porches, symmetrical design, and cubed massing. Foursquares were built during the same time period as Homestead Houses, and, therefore, often share stylistic details including temple fronts (see Figure 12).⁷

⁷McAlester, 438-451. Poppeliers and Chambers, 110-114. Gowans, 84-89.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 8 Page 115 Harvey County, Kansas

Fifteen of the homes in the district are classified as Prairie Style or a combination of styles that include Prairie Style (Properties #7, 8, 20, 54, 59, 66, 68, 69, 77, 80, 94, 95, 100, 130, 134). One of these homes, the McIntire House at 211 Harrison (Property #134) is a high-style example of the Prairie Style. The home has exposed rafter tails, dormers, and a complex L-shaped plan. Intact Foursquare examples include Properties 8, 20, 54, 68 and 130. All of the Foursquares have shallow hipped roofs with hipped dormers. Many of these Foursquare homes also have holdover Queen Anne features, such as fish-scale shingles. Property #95 is a transitional Foursquare, with features, such as a gable-on-hip roof, reminiscent of earlier styles.

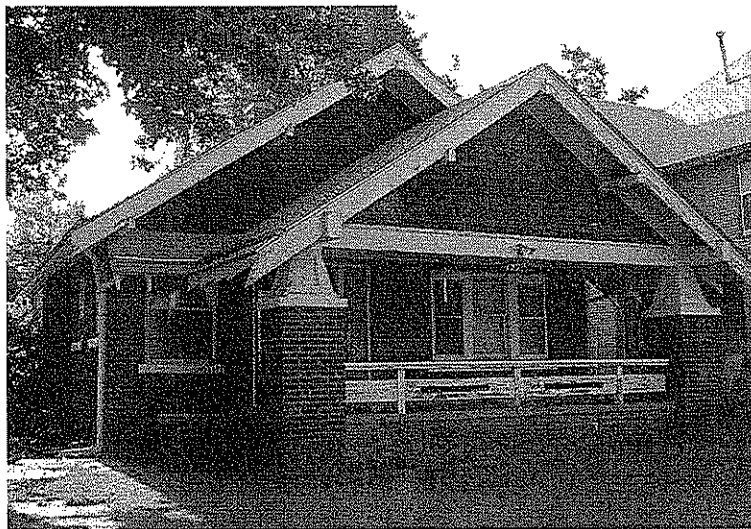


Figure 13: Property #105, a high-style bungalow with low-pitched gables, exposed rafters, and square porch supports.

Bungalow/Craftsman

The Craftsman Bungalow, inspired by the work of California designers Greene and Greene, was the predominant American architectural style from 1910 to 1930. The earliest-known Kansas example is the Bullene House at 1185 Fillmore in Topeka. The house was designed in 1909 by architect Walter Root, brother of John Wellbourn Root. By 1920, bungalows dominated American residential architecture. As the United States became more urban, families grew smaller, and families spent more leisure time outside the home, homes became smaller, cleaner, and more efficient. Bungalows generally have low-pitched front-gabled roofs or

side-gabled roofs with dormers. Other character-defining features include wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, decorative beams, massive porch supports with square or battered piers, and multi-pane windows of various sizes, sometimes in groups of three.⁸

Although the residential district was first developed in the 1870s and 1880s, the Craftsman Bungalow is the most predominant architectural style. Nearly one-fourth of all the homes in the district, 31 homes, are bungalows or have Craftsman details. These include Properties #3, 4, 14, 15, 38b, 39, 42, 46, 48, 51, 53, 74, 75, 76, 79, 81, 86, 87, 88, 91, 102, 103, 105, 106, 115, 117, 124, 128, 129, 136, 140. Most of these homes date to the 1920s. They were built on subdivided estates and replaced earlier homes. High-style examples include Properties #14, 15, 87, 88, 105 and 106. Property #46, a duplex, is a rare example of a two-story Craftsman dwelling.

⁸Christy Davis, "Almost Famous: The Other 'Root' Brother and his Humble Design," *Kansas Preservation* 26, no. 1 (January/February 2004): 3. McAlester, 452-463.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 116 **McKinley Residential Historic District**
Harvey County, Kansas



Figure 14: Property #99, a high-style example of Tudor Revival with asymmetrical design, arched openings, half-timbering, and a broken gable roof. Figure 15 (below right): Property #71, A Colonial Revival home with symmetrical design and side-gabled roof.

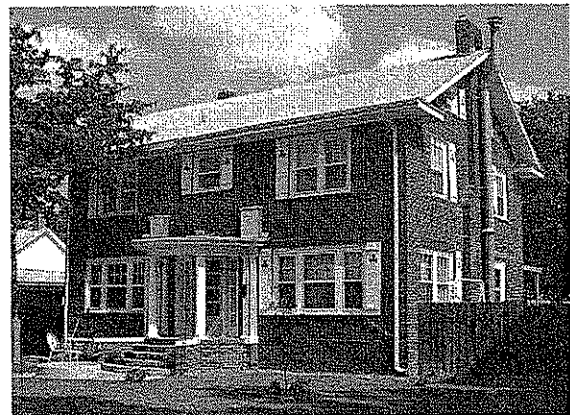
Tudor Revival

Tudor Revival buildings were constructed in the United States between 1890 and 1940. Most residential examples date to the 1920s. Tudor Revival designs include high-style two-story examples with combinations of materials including stone, brick and half-timbering. More common are Tudor Revival cottages – simpler 1 ½ story masonry or clapboard examples. Character-defining features of Tudor Revival include asymmetrical designs, steeply pitched roofs with overlapping and/or sloped gables, multi-pane windows, patterned stonework, rounded arched openings, and half-timbering.

There are only four Tudor Revival homes in the district. These homes were either constructed in the Tudor Revival style in the 1920s, or received an overall Tudor Revival design change in the 1920s. They include Property #49, a clapboard-clad home that received an overall design change in ca. 1925; Property #62, a clapboard-clad Tudor cottage; Property 96 (See Figure 14), a brick Tudor duplex; and Property 99, a high-style example.

Colonial Revival

Interest in the Colonial style swelled after Philadelphia's 1876 Centennial Exposition and the associated restoration of Independence Hall.⁹ Colonial Revival residential architecture gained popularity following the 1893 Columbian Exposition, where Massachusetts exhibitors reconstructed the John Hancock House and Virginians built a replica of Mt. Vernon.¹⁰ With the exception of high-style examples such as those executed from designs by famed architects McKim, Mead and White, Colonial Revival was first realized through subtle application of stylistic



⁹W. Barksdale Maynard, "Best, Lowliest Style! The Early-Nineteenth-Century Rediscovery of American Colonial Architecture," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 59, no. 3 (Sept 2000), 338-357.

¹⁰William B. Rhoads, "The Colonial Revival and American Nationalism," *The Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 35, no. 4 (Dec. 1976): 239-254.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

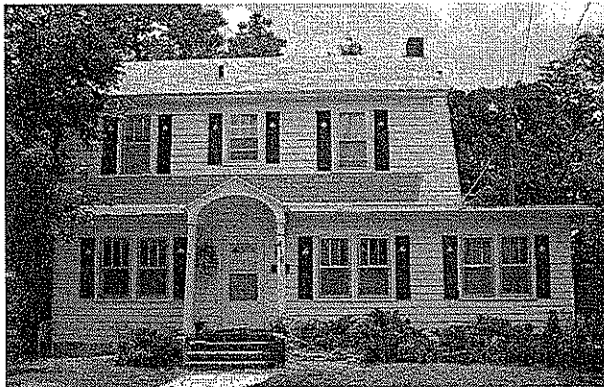
McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 8 Page 117 Harvey County, Kansas

details, such as Palladian windows, to late Queen Anne or Foursquare homes. The Colonial Revival style finally came into its own in the 1910s and 1920s, when a growing middle class and the Nuevo Riche sought not only to portray a sense of permanency, but also to associate with the patriotic values that became more fervent with the advent of World War I.¹¹ The designs also conformed to the Progressive-Era tenet of simplicity, a reaction to the complexity of Victorian design. Like the growing auto suburbs, the Colonial Revival Style was unique to the United States. By the 1920s, revival-style homes – Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival – filled thousands of American subdivisions. Dutch Colonial Revival, first



Figure 16 (above): "The Oak Park," a catalog house found in the 1926 Sears Catalog. Figure 17 (below): Property #27, a Dutch Colonial Revival home in the district.



popularized by New York Architect Aymar Embury II, was inspired by the simple buildings constructed by Dutch immigrants who settled in New York's Hudson River Valley.¹² Side-gambrelled roofs gained popularity in the 1920s and 1930s.¹³

Sixteen of the homes in the district are classified as Colonial Revival or are a combination of styles including Colonial Revival (Properties #18, 27, 31, 36, 71 (See Figure 15), 89, 90, 98, 101, 110, 111, 112, 113, 116, 127, 141). Three of the homes in the district, Properties 27, 113, and 116, are Dutch Colonial Revival (See Figures 16 and 17). Other high-style examples include Properties #71, 89, 101, and 127. The Carl Warkentin House, Property #98, and Property #90 are examples of early Colonial Revival homes – Late Queen Anne/Foursquares with Palladian windows and other Colonial details. Both the Bethel Deaconess Hospital, Property #141, and the McKinley School, Property #93, are examples of Georgian Revival architecture, a Colonial Revival subtype popular in institutional architecture through the 1950s. Unlike its contemporaries, wood-clad Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival homes tend to have wide clapboard.

¹¹Ibid.

¹²Ibid.

¹³McAlester, 320-341.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 8 Page 118 Harvey County, Kansas

Minimal Traditional

The Minimal Traditional style was a transitional movement between the revival styles of the 1930s and the Ranch style in the 1950s. Minimal Traditional homes were constructed during the Great Depression, World War II, and immediate post-war years, when the economic times and subsequent materials scarcity required efficiency in construction. Minimal Traditional homes are generally 1-story or 1 ½ stories in height and generally have shallow gabled roofs with abbreviated eaves, sometimes with lower front gables. Other character-defining features include multi-pane windows and simple chimneys. They lack the architectural details of Colonial Revival homes. They are not elongated like Ranch houses.¹⁴



Figure 18: Property #13, a Minimal Traditional home with no eaves, shallow gabled roof with lower shallow front gable. Figure 19: Split-level home.

There are five homes in the district that are classified as Minimal Traditional or received Minimal Traditional design changes. Properties #13, 34, 45, 61, and 138 are Minimal Traditional. Properties 13 and 45 appear to have been originally built as Minimal Traditional homes.

Ranch/Split Level

Ranch homes generally date to the post-World War II years, from 1950 to 1975, when growing young families moved to a rising number of sprawling subdivisions. As cars replaced interurban railroads, residential neighborhoods became less dense and farther from urban centers and downtowns. This decline in dependence on residential density inspired a new architecture of rambling ranches, homes whose square footage stretched out over one level. Character-defining features include shallow gabled or shallow hipped roofs, design emphasis on low-lying horizontality, wide overhanging eaves, picture windows, and built-in garages. By 1955, split-level homes created a multi-story alternative to ranch houses. Split level homes



¹⁴ McAlester, 477-478.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

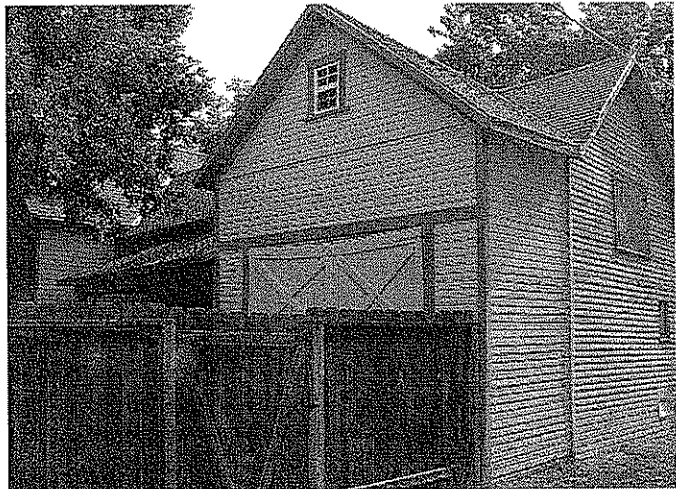
Section number 8 Page 119 Harvey County, Kansas

allowed for the separation of quiet living spaces, bedrooms, and noisy public spaces such as garages and kitchens.

Although the majority of Ranch and Split-Level homes were built in new subdivisions, some replaced older homes in denser traditional neighborhoods. Only three homes in the district fall into the Ranch/Split-Level category, Properties #10, 11, and 12.

Outbuildings

The majority of nineteenth-century city dwellers did not have their own carriages or teams of horses. Those who could not afford their own rigs rented them from livery stables, where some city dwellers also stored their own teams and carriages. Those who could afford both the teams and buildings to house them, built carriage houses, sometimes in an architectural style similar to that used on the house. When the city's wealthiest citizens bought the earliest automobiles, they stored their cars in carriage houses. Bernhard Warkentin, for example, equipped his carriage house with a rotating platform so he would not have to back his car out of the garage. Some early car owners rented parking spaces in auto garages, downtown buildings that followed the livery stable model. In 1909, when the city decided to pave Main Street, it based its choice of material on its ability to accommodate horses. By the late 1910s and early 1920s, as mass-production drove down the cost of automobiles, cars outnumbered horses. During the 1920s, families built small one-car garages, available through mail-order catalogs or lumberyard kits.



There are 93 outbuildings, including carriage houses and garages, in the district. Outbuildings were identified by viewing them from sidewalks and alleys. Three of the outbuildings in the district – those at Properties #41, 58, and 97 – are carriage houses, all of which are contributing. Most of the early carriage houses have not survived. These carriage houses generally appear to date to the late nineteenth century. The remaining outbuildings are garages, the majority of which are one-car garages dating to the 1920s. In cases where garages were not clearly visible, the county appraiser's records were used to confirm their occurrence and approximate construction dates. Only carriage houses, garages and large storage buildings are included in the count. Utility sheds and carports are excluded.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 8 Page 120 Harvey County, Kansas

A Brief History of Newton

Newton was founded and built by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. To expedite the development of transcontinental rail lines, Congress distributed millions of acres of land to railroad companies, which used the proceeds from the sale of land grants to finance the construction of their lines. In 1863, Congress gave the ATSF 3 million acres of land; early sales enabled the ATSF to begin laying track in 1868. When the tracks reached Emporia in 1870, Wichita had been platted and was home to nearly 700 residents. However, because the city was tied up in a land dispute with Osage Indians, the company bypassed Wichita in favor of creating a new town to the north.

In 1871, Santa Fe Superintendent Thomas J. Peter platted the 640-acre town, naming it Newton in honor of Newton, Massachusetts, the home of many of the company's stockholders. After the railroad arrived in Spring 1871, the town boomed. Newton was the terminus of the Santa Fe Trail, the point from which Texas herds were shipped east on the railroad. For the first couple of years, Newton was a rough and rowdy cowtown. In fact, when the city incorporated as a third-class town in 1872, the citizens elected a saloon owner as their first mayor.

Newton's cowtown days ended in 1872 when Wichita boosters successfully completed a spur line, enabling the larger town to replace Newton as the terminus of the Chisholm Trail. When the cowboys left Newton, boosters turned to more "civilized" pursuits, attracting families by constructing schools and churches. Town founders J. W. P. Muse and R. M. Spivey sold land and city lots from their land office. ATSF recruiter Carl B. Schmidt made a series of trips to Europe to recruit buyers. Among those Schmidt persuaded to come to the Newton area were German-Russian Mennonites, 15,000 of whom immigrated to Kansas between 1873 and 1883.

Like most Kansas communities, Newton experienced a period of rapid growth during the 1880s followed by a period of drastic decline in the 1890s. No longer forced to contend with free-ranging cattle, farmers broke ground and planted large expanses of wheat, which thrived in Central Kansas. The wheat supplied a booming milling industry, promoted by Mennonite milling mogul Bernhard Warkentin, who milled hard winter wheat using steel roller technology. By 1885, the population had expanded to 11,054. Investors poured thousands of dollars into improvements, including a horse-powered street railway, which Albert Moore began constructing in 1887. The same year, Mennonite leaders founded Bethel College. During the boom years of the 1880s, some of the early frame homes were replaced by ornate Italianate and Queen Anne mansions. Downtown evolved from a series of falsefronts to two and three-story brick buildings with elaborate cornices and hood molds.

The community placed its hope in the continued success of the ATSF Railroad, which by 1890 had more miles of track than any other railroad company in the world. When the railroad faltered in the early 1890s, Newton, which had over-expanded in the good years, was hit hard. Three Newton banks failed in the crash, sending depositors and bankers into a tailspin. By 1895, nearly half of Newton's pre-depression population had left the community, many moving west to greener pastures

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 8 Page 121 Harvey County, Kansas

in Colorado and California, or south in the Oklahoma land rush. The town's population did not again reach its 1885 numbers until 1930.

Ironically, the ATSF railroad, whose overexpansion had helped precipitate the bust, pulled Newton out of the recession in 1897 when it designated the city a division point. By 1899, the railroad had brought 1000 new residents to the grateful town. Between 1895 and 1905, the city's population grew from 5877 to 7368. Slowly, the community began to recover from its losses and make improvements. In 1899, the city invested \$15,000 on a new waterworks. The city paved Main Street in 1909. The growing community opened a Carnegie Library in 1904, a new county courthouse in 1908, a YMCA in 1909, a post office in 1910, and a city auditorium and new high school in 1913.

In the 1920s, Newton and the nation experienced a period of economic growth similar to that in the 1880s. Between 1920 and 1930, Newton's population doubled from 5061 to 10,059. By 1930, boosters shifted their eyes from the declining railroads toward highways. John C. Nicholson helped bring two highways, the Meridian Highway (US 81) and Highway 50, through Newton. To accommodate tourists and conventioners, stockholders invested in the construction of the Ripley Hotel. As the population finally reached 1880s levels, the city began to expand with new developments of bungalows in its outer limits – such as High Street and Steele's Fourth Addition. Construction peaked in 1925, but continued at a brisk pace until the early 1930s, when investors platted the exclusive Morningside Addition in northwest Newton.

Although no Newton banks failed in the stock market crash that marked the beginning of the Great Depression, the events of the 1930s dramatically impacted the community. Between 1930 and 1940, the city's population plunged from 10,059 to 8487. With fewer people to house and little funds to invest, privately funded construction nearly ground to a halt. Still, with help from New Deal programs, Newton's unemployed constructed baseball diamonds, a football field, a track, two elementary schools, a swimming pool, a stadium, sewer lines, picnic shelters and new roads. As in the 1890s, railroads faltered, requiring a government bail out in the form of \$3 million in federal loans.

During World War II, those not serving abroad or employed by the railroad worked in war-related industries, including Wichita's Boeing Aircraft Plant. With housing shortages in Wichita, many war workers commuted from Newton. Men and women on the homefront organized to support the war effort. The interurban lines, abandoned in 1938 after the completion of New-Deal-era highway projects, were removed for scrap metal. The US Navy took possession of the Newton Airport for a Naval Air Station. Volunteers staffed the USO. Many Mennonites, who were conscientious objectors, served in Civilian Public Service camps or non-combatant service.

Newton's population reached record highs in the postwar years, generating a peak in construction in 1955. In 1956 alone, Newton attracted six new industries, including mobile-home manufacturer

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 8 Page 122 Harvey County, Kansas

Guerdon Industries. Three new elementary schools opened in 1955; continued population growth required that they all be expanded in 1957. During the 1950s and 1960s, churches built education wings, fraternal organizations built new lodges, and investors built the first suburban shopping centers. In an attempt to compete, downtown building owners made attempts to modernize their buildings. Like many communities, Newton used Urban Renewal funds to raze deteriorated commercial buildings.

Today, Newton is both a regional trading center for the surrounding agricultural area and a home for many employed in nearby Wichita.¹⁵

Development of McKinley Residential Historic District

The McKinley Residential Historic District is a core residential neighborhood that has been home to Newton's elite and white collar workers beginning with the first permanent residential construction in the mid 1870s. The neighborhood's growth and development is illustrative of the community's history. The first homes were built by the town founders who bet on the community's future success by purchasing entire city blocks, building stately mansions and planning to subdivide their land for future development. The neighborhood experienced peaks in construction during the 1880s real estate boom, when developers speculated in Italianate and Queen Anne homes; in the first decade of the twentieth century, when simpler homes were built to accommodate railroad executives and professionals who came to work for the Santa Fe after Newton became a division point in 1897; and during the roaring 1920s, when many early estates were subdivided for the construction of bungalows and duplexes. The district continued to evolve, its residents building and rebuilding in this core area, until the 1950s, when suburban development drew many of the city's professionals away from downtown.

Many of the town founders purchased property in the residential district and built the city's first homes there. They often purchased a block or half-block of land near Newton's downtown and built a home on one corner. These early speculators were wealthy businessmen – bankers and business proprietors, such as druggists, millers, attorneys and real estate men. As the demand for residential lots near downtown grew, these men controlled the supply, reaping profits from subdividing their properties for residential development. Included in this group of speculators were William Vickrey, John Reese, and Jairus Neal.

¹⁵Christy Davis (1999), *Rediscovering Newton: An Interpretive Architectural History*. MA Thesis. Wichita State University.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 8 Page 123 Harvey County, Kansas

William Vickrey, a druggist and Delaware native born ca. 1834, built the most elaborate of the early homes. Vickrey moved to Newton and built a stately brick Italianate mansion on the northwest corner of Block 62 in 1875. In 1880, there were 18 people living in the home – Vickrey, his wife, their 6 children, 9 boarders, and a servant.¹⁶ The Vickreys were no longer living in the home by 1882, when R. M. Sprivey, partner in the Muse and Spivey Land Office and former mayor, owned the entire west half of the block. The family had left Newton by 1885.¹⁷ Town founder R. W. P. Muse was living in the home at the time of his death in 1896. In 1878, there were only two homes on Block 62.¹⁸ Over time, the block was subdivided into 22 parcels. The majority of the subdivision of the western half of the block appears to date to the time of the 1880s real estate boom. Because Muse was out of the real estate business by 1880, the property may have been subdivided by his son-in-law, F. B. Hanimer, also a real estate agent.¹⁹

Jairus Neal, another early speculator, built in the district at the same time as Vickrey. Neal was born in New York in 1818. By 1860, he was an Iowa attorney with real estate holdings valued at \$50,000.²⁰ Neal bought Newton's Block 61 in its entirety, building his Italianate home on the northwest corner in 1875. In 1880, Neal, who listed his profession as "retired banker," lived in the home with his wife, a servant and three children. After building his home, Neal subdivided the block, selling parcels of land for other residences during the boom years. His sons, T. E. and M. C. Neal, further subdivided the block, adding two new parcels (Properties 38b and 46) during the 1920s boom.

By the late 1870s, speculators had bought up the blocks in the Original Town plat. So, the city's elite began to buy property in additions. The city annexed its first addition, Steele's First Addition, in 1878. Steele's First Addition was platted by Lonzo E. Steele, a New York native and real estate dealer who platted the addition when he was in his 20s.²¹ Steele's First Addition, located south of First Street and east of Main is made up 4-parcel square blocks. Early on, this arrangement gave Steele Addition residents the ability to create cottage estates near downtown. Among the buyers in Steele's First Addition was John Reese, who bought property in Block 1 of Steele's First Addition. Like Vickrey and Neal before him, Reese built his home on the block's northwest corner, the property closest to downtown. In 1880, he was living there with his wife and young son. He and his descendants later subdivided and sold the remainder of the lots.

In the mid-1880s, Newton's real estate speculators experienced the boom they had all longed for. In 1880, Lonzo Steele was one of only a handful of real estate dealers in Newton, and his Steele's Addition was one of only a few platted areas outside of the Original Town Plat. By the mid-1880s,

¹⁶ 1880 US Census and 1882 Atlas.

¹⁷ 1885 Kansas Census. 1885 City Directory.

¹⁸ 1878 Birdseye View of Newton, Kansas. Mennonite Library and Archives, Bethel College.

¹⁹ 1880 US Census.

²⁰ 1860 US Census.

²¹ 1880 US Census.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 8 Page 124 Harvey County, Kansas

there were dozens of real estate investors platting additions to the city. The city had annexed another 50 additions by 1887. These included Steele's Second and Third Additions, and Ragsdale's Addition, a north-side addition that the Ragsdale brothers, one of whom was a carpenter, created from the sixty-acre Bretch farm in 1886.²² To encourage additional private investment, the city committed to public works projects, from sewers to street lights. Boosters pooled their resources to hire well-known Kansas editor and humorist Noble Prentiss in 1886 to edit the *Newton Daily Republican*, paying him the "largest salary of any editor in the state," to help drive the boom.²³

In two weeks in early 1887, over two million dollars of real estate changed hands. Many of the Nuevo Riche - wealthy bankers, lumber men and realtors who made fortunes in the boom - built homes on West Broadway outside of the district. Others, like milling mogul Bernhard Warkentin and banker C. F. Claassen built in the district, southeast of the railroad tracks. Like the speculators who preceded him, Warkentin bought a large parcel of land for his estate, placing his sprawling Queen Anne home and carriage house on the northeast quarter of Block 2 of Steele's First Addition. Although the estate had a decided rural feel, the home was only about four blocks from Warkentin's Newton Milling Company, at 3rd and Main downtown.²⁴ Claassen built his home on a lot in Block 60, which was subdivided by J. A. Randall, a local rancher and astute businessman.

At the height of the boom, in 1887, the paper boasted that "Upon every street, every hill, in every bottom land you will find the carpenter, the plasters [sic], the masons and painters at work preparing a nice and comfortable home for some family."²⁵ An army of professionals and tradesmen were necessary to meet the high demand for new homes. In 1880, S. Chamberlin, a 41-year old Massachusetts native was the only Newton man who listed his profession as "contractor/builder." The majority of homes were built by "carpenters," sometimes in association with lumber companies. In 1880, there were 80 carpenters, including future builder/developer W. H. Ragsdale, and 27 masons. Nine Newton men worked in the lumber businesses of Thomas Cratty, Fox Winne, A. O. Hildreth, Harry Dean, George Tyler, and Samuel Swartz.²⁶ In the mid 1880s, there were 5 lumber companies, a planing mill, a foundry, a brick manufacturer and an architect (W. L. Ross).²⁷

²² *Compiled Ordinances of the City of Newton* (Newton: The Kansan Printing Co., 1903); 1880 US Census.

²³ *Newton Kansan* 16 June 1887, 4.

²⁴ *Western Journal of Commerce, Souvenir Edition, Newton, Kansas*, 1902. Kansas State Historical Society, 978.1-H26 pam. v. 2, no.4.

²⁵ *Newton Kansan*, 2 Sept 1887, 3.

²⁶ 1880 US Census.

²⁷ 1885 and 1887 City Directory.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 8 Page 125 Harvey County, Kansas

Many of these lumber companies not only supplied the materials for the boom homes, but also supplied the plans and labor. Between his arrival in Newton in 1879 and retirement in 1913, lumberman Samuel Swartz erected a number of "handsome houses."²⁸ James and Thaddeus Ragsdale were constructing Queen Anne houses from "plans and specifications for... large and fine residences which they [would] build in the city as fast as they [could] secure men and material to build them."²⁹

While Newton over-expanded, so did the railroad, its largest employer. During most of the 1880s, the railroad operated at a loss and spiraled into irreconcilable debt. The house of cards built by local developers, bankers, and boosters, collapsed in November 1890, when three of Newton's banks failed and many of the community's companies went bankrupt. For nearly ten years, in the words of the *Kansas City Star*, "the place languished."³⁰

The ATSF Railroad was forced to consolidate and reorganize to pull out of the tailspin. Fortunately, this reorganization would breathe new life into Newton, named an ATSF division point in 1897. The ATSF created hundreds of new jobs and brought 1000 new residents to Newton. By January 1898, "A number of residence properties," had "been purchased, some for use and others for speculation." In 1898, 33 new homes were constructed in Newton, 8 of them for Santa Fe employees. In 1902, the ATSF had a Newton payroll of \$30,000 per month.³¹

The residential district east of Main and south of the rail line was attractive to the railroad's white-collar employees, who worked at the Depot/Arcade Hotel on the northeast corner of 4th and Main, and the ATSF division headquarters in the abandoned Clark Hotel on the northwest corner of 4th and Main. Railroad conductors, engineers, and clerks moved into the neighborhood. In the early twentieth century, there were at least nine Santa Fe engineers living in the district, including W. M. Stevens, who lived at 310 E. 4th (#23) in 1905; I. W. Small, who lived at 300 E. 4th (#26) in 1905 and 1911; K. G. Wiebe, who lived at 331 E. 3rd (#62) in 1911; Fred Toms, who lived at 218 E. 1st (#88) in 1923; J. K. Ramsey, who lived at 127 S. Pine (#116) in 1911; G. W. Wilcox, who lived at 118 Harrison (#119) in 1911; S. G. Kinney, who lived at 116 Harrison (#120) in 1913; J. G. Miller, who lived at 201 Harrison (#131) in 1911; and A. F. Thomas, who lived at 205 Harrison (#132) in 1911. In addition, there were also at least four Santa Fe conductors, including W. F. Shafer, who lived at 309 N. Pine (#30) in 1911; Cameron Young, who lived at 314 E. 3rd (#43) in 1911; John Bender, who lived at 224 E. 2nd (#52) in 1902; and T. F. Conway, who lived at 122 E. 1st in 1911.

²⁸ *Western Journal of Commerce*, 17.

²⁹ "JM Ragsdale," *Newton Evening Kansan-Republican*, 12 March 1930; *Newton Kansan* 7 April 1881, 3; *Newton Kansan*, 17 March 1887, 4.

³⁰ "Revival of a Kansas Town," *Newton Kansan*, 28 April 1899, 1.

³¹ *Western Journal of Commerce*, 24.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 8 Page 126 Harvey County, Kansas

Although many of these Santa Fe employees moved into existing homes, others built new ones on land that had been subdivided by speculators. At the time of the influx of new Santa Fe employees, in the first two decades of the twentieth century, new architectural styles supplanted Queen Anne. The majority of the homes constructed during the division-point boom were American Foursquares (15) and Homestead Houses (15). Many of these homes were built from either standardized plans, from lumberyards or area plan book companies like Topeka's Garlinghouse, or were pre-cut houses, first available in 1906 from companies like Aladdin, Sears, Montgomery Ward, and Gordon Van-Tine.

In the 1910s and 1920s, the construction of the Arkansas Valley Interurban (AVI) Railway and increased affordability of automobiles encouraged rapid development of Newton's outlying areas. George Sharp, who rose from Santa Fe laborer to real estate developer and manufacturer, promoted Steele's 4th Addition, outside of the district, as "near enough to the city to reap its benefits, but still far enough away to give [the] the suburban atmosphere."

Still, families continued to build new homes in the core residential district. By the time of the 1920s building boom, the style of choice was the Craftsman Bungalow. Nearly one-fourth of all the homes in the district are Craftsman style homes, most built in the 1920s, when Newton, like many communities, experienced a peak period of construction. Bungalows are evenly distributed throughout the district. However, they do follow a few trends. First, whereas the earliest homes in the district generally face north and south toward the east/west streets, many of the bungalows face east and west, toward the north/south streets. This is because the bungalows, smaller than the homes that preceded them, often set at the backs of subdivided lots. Second, the bungalows often appear in groups or clusters, as those in the southwest corner of Block 2 of Steele's Addition. In Steele's Addition, where original owners generally owned an entire block or quarter block, owners subdivided during the division-point boom or 1920s boom. And third, many of them are standardized plans or catalog houses. These plans were available at local lumber companies, including Newton Lumber Company, which advertised bungalow plan designs in 1919: "These homes are the highest type of designers art and we furnish complete working plans to build from."³²

Although other 1920s styles follow similar patterns in the neighborhood, larger homes, including Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival, are concentrated on the larger lots in Steele's Addition. Block 1 of Steele's Addition, originally owned by John Reese, was subdivided for the construction of four Homestead Homes on the southwest quarter during the division-point boom. In the 1920s, two bungalows and five Colonial Revival homes were constructed on the block. At least one of these homes, the Hurst House (Property #111), was constructed by a businessman who made his fortune selling automobiles.

³²Newton Kansan 15 Nov 1919.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 8 Page 127 Harvey County, Kansas

Still, the neighborhood continued to attract families of more modest incomes. During the 1920s, four duplexes were built in the district. These included a brick Tudor Revival duplex (Property #96) in Block 2 of Steele's Addition, a Craftsman duplex (#46), and a high-style bungalow duplex (#15).

Although Newton fared better than many communities during the Great Depression, like most communities, it saw little privately-funded construction between the 1929 stock market crash and the post-war years. The residential district directly reaped the benefit of publicly funded construction through the Public Works Administration (PWA), a New Deal agency aimed at employing engineers, architects and contractors. In 1938, the community used PWA funds to replace the 3rd Ward School, a school that had been constructed in Block 59 before 1884. The new school, named McKinley, was built from plans by Wichita architect Lorentz Schmidt. The brick Georgian Revival school matched that of Cooper Elementary School, a PWA building that replaced another aging school building at 8th and Oak.

Although Newton's population declined during the Great Depression, growth resumed during World War II, when the city helped house workers in war-related industries in both Newton and Wichita. To meet a housing shortage when construction materials were rationed for the war, some property owners converted some of the residential district's larger homes into duplexes or multi-family housing. Converted homes included Properties #8 and 17, both listed as duplexes in the 1944 Sanborn map.

Between 1940 and 1960, Newton's population nearly doubled. When the war rations were lifted, the residential district was already densely developed and could not accommodate the new homes required to house the growing population of young families. Most built new homes in the city's new subdivisions, including Parkview Heights and Morningside. Residential areas on Newton's south side became more desirable with the completion of Cedar Village, Newton's first suburban shopping center. Unlike the shops downtown, Cedar Village offered free parking to the new auto-dependent class.

Although most new construction was concentrated south of the district, some new buildings were constructed in the residential district in the postwar years. Residences included Properties #10, 11 and 12. Although Properties #11 and 12 were constructed on land not previously developed, Property #10 replaced the historic home of booster J. C. Nicholson. In the early 1950s, Bethel Clinic constructed a clinic building at SE 2nd and Pine, across the street from the Bethel Deaconess Home, built during the 1910s and 1920s.

After 85 years of construction, new construction in the district ceased. By 1960, the district included a wide array of buildings representing many architectural styles and various periods of construction. Today, the residential district is interpretive of the community's growth and development. It includes the homes of many of Newton's town founders, railroad employees, small business owners, and middle class.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 128 *McKinley Residential Historic District*
Harvey County, Kansas

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Barber, George. *George H. Barber's The Cottage Souvenir No. 2*. Reprint found at KSHS HPO Library, NA 7217.B2 H5.

Compiled Ordinances of the City of Newton (Newton: The Kansan Printing Co., 1903)

Davis, Christy. "Almost Famous: The Other 'Root' Brother and his Humble Design." *Kansas Preservation* 26, no. 1 (January/February 2004).

Davis, Christy (1999). *Rediscovering Newton: An Interpretive Architectural History*. MA Thesis. Wichita State University.

Gowans, Alan. *The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture, 1890-1930*. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1986.

Journal of Commerce, Souvenir Edition, Newton, Kansas, 1902. Kansas State Historical Society, 978.1-H26 pam. v. 2, no.4.

Kansas Census, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915.

Kansas Preservation.

McAlester, Lee and Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998.

May, Bridget. "Progressivism and the Colonial Revival: The Modern Colonial House, 1900-1920." *Winterthur Portfolio* 26, no. 2/3 (Summer-Autumn 1991): 107-148.

Maynard, W. Barksdale. "'Best, Lowliest Style!' The Early-Nineteenth-Century Rediscovery of American Colonial Architecture." *The Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 59, no. 3 (Sep. 2000): 338-357.

Newton City Directories.

Newton Kansan.

Newton Sanborn Maps, 1884, 1886, 1896, 1901, 1909, 1915, 1926, 1944.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 9 Page 129 Harvey County, Kansas

Bibliography, cont.

Poppeliers, John C. and S. Allen Chambers, Jr. *What Style is It: A Guide to American Architecture*, revised edition. New Jersey: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 2003.

"Post-Victorian Domestic Architecture: The Dutch Colonial Revival Style." *Old House Journal* 10, no. 5 (May 1982): 99.

Rhoads, William B. "The Colonial Revival and American Nationalism." *The Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 35, no. 4 (Dec. 1976): 239-254.

Shortridge, James R. *Cities on the Plains: the evolution of urban Kansas*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 2004.

US Census, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet*McKinley Residential Historic District*Section number 10 Page 130 Harvey County, Kansas

UTM References, Cont.

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
5.	14	645880	4211860
6.	14	645785	4211860
7.	14	645785	4211790
8.	14	645705	4211780
9.	14	645700	4211330
10.	14	645325	4211320
11.	14	645320	4211640
12.	14	645330	4211710
13.	14	645545	4211720

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the McKinley Residential Historic District are shown on the attached maps. Beginning at UTM Coordinate #1, the district encompasses the area beginning at the alley south of the property at 206 Allison Street, south of the intersection of SE 2nd Street and Allison Street. The western boundary continues north from Coordinate #1 to the corner of E 1st Street and Allison Street. The line continues east along E 1st Street from this point to the eastern boundary of the property at 205 E 1st, then north along the western boundary of the property at 120 E. 1st to the east/west alley that bisects the block between E 1st and 2nd Streets. The boundary line then continues east to the western boundaries of the properties at 117 and 127 N. Pine. The boundary follows this line north to 4th Street. From there, the boundary extends west along 4th Street to the western boundary of the First United Church of Christ at 210 E. 4th. The boundary extends north along the property line to the alley that bisects the block that lies between 4th and 5th Streets. From there, the line continues east along the alleyway to the western boundary of the properties at 417 N Pine and 223 E 5th. The line turns north along the property lines to 5th Street, from whence it extends east to Walnut Street, forming the district's northern boundary. From the intersection of 5th Street and Walnut Street, the district boundary extends south to the intersection of Walnut Street and the east/west alley that bisects the block between 3rd and 4th Street. At the alley, the boundary continues east to the eastern boundary of the property at 412 E 3rd. It then turns south, following the said property line to 3rd Street. The line continues west along 3rd Street to the eastern boundary of the property at 405 E 3rd Street. It follows this property line south to the southern boundary of the properties at 401 and 405 E 3rd, from whence it extends west to Walnut Street. The boundary follows Walnut Street south to E 2nd Street, then west to the eastern boundary of the property on which McKinley School, at 308 E. 1st Street, lies. It follows this eastern boundary south and jogs east at E 1st Street to follow Muse Avenue south to the line of SE 3rd St.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 10 Page 131 Harvey County, Kansas

It follows this line west to Pine Street, where it turns north. The line extends west on the plane of the southern property line of the property at 208 Harrison Street. It continues on this line to Harrison Street, from whence it turns south to the southern property line of the property at 211 Harrison Street. It follows this line west to the western boundary of 211 Harrison Street. From there, it turns north to the southern boundary of the property at 206 Allison Street, returning to the point of beginning. The district covers approximately 30 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the McKinley Residential Historic District were selected by the Newton/North Newton Historic Preservation Commission in consultation with the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The boundaries incorporate Newton's historic core residential district. Because of the neighborhood's vicinity to downtown Newton, to neighborhood schools, and to the district offices of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, it was a highly desirable location for the city's middle and upper-middle-class residents from the time of Newton's founding in the early 1870s through the 1920s. By the turn of the twentieth century, the neighborhood had achieved a relatively high level of density. The boundaries were honed to ensure a concentration of buildings that have contributing status.

Photo Log

Photo numbers correspond to property inventory numbers (from 001-141). Photos 142 through 166 are overall street views of the district. Photos 001 through 141 are provided in digital format only. Because they directly correspond to the property numbers, descriptions are not included in the log below. Therefore, the log begins with Photo #142. All photos were taken by Christy Davis. The individual property photos (001-141) were taken August 2007. The overall views were taken January 2008. The overall views (142-166) are keyed to an attached map.

- 142. E. 5th Street, Looking Southeast from Pine, showing Muse House and adjacent structures.
- 143. E. 5th Street, Looking Southwest from Walnut at 1950s Ranch Houses.
- 144. Presbyterian Church/First United Church of Christ, Looking Northeast from 4th Street.
- 145. E. 4th Street, Looking Northeast from Pine.
- 146. E. 4th Street, Looking Northeast from middle of block toward Walnut.
- 147. E. 4th Street, Looking Southwest from middle of block toward Pine.
- 148. N. Pine Street, Looking Northwest from middle of block toward 4th Street.
- 149. E. 3rd Street, Looking Northwest from Walnut Street.
- 150. E. 3rd Street, Looking Southwest from Walnut Street.
- 151. E. 3rd Street, Looking Southwest from the middle of the block toward Pine Street.
- 152. E. 2nd Street, Looking Northwest from Walnut Street.

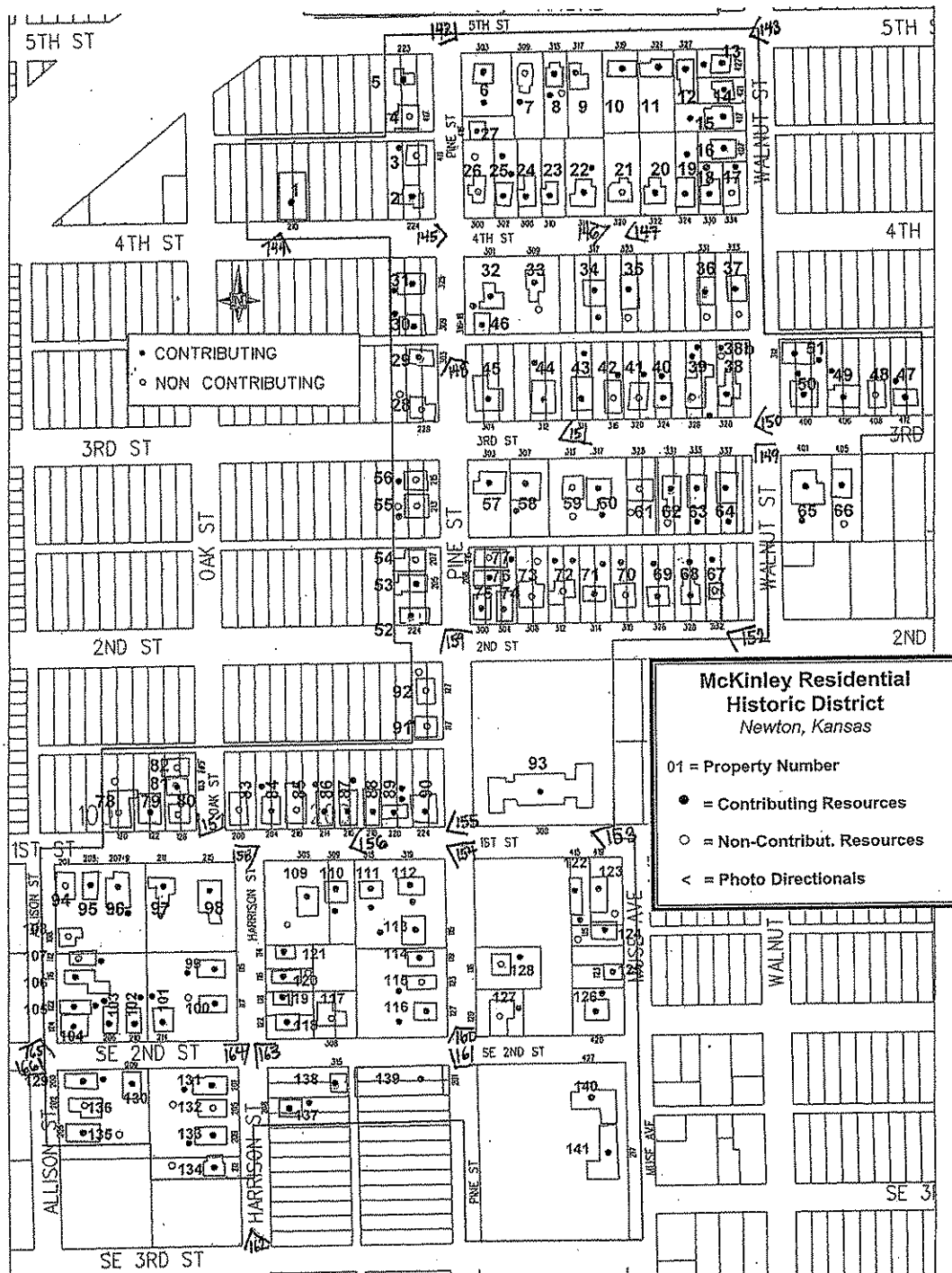
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

McKinley Residential Historic District

Section number 10 Page 132 Harvey County, Kansas

- 153. McKinley School, Looking Northwest from 1st Street.
- 154. E. 1st Street, Looking Northwest from Pine Street.
- 155. E. 1st Street, Looking Southwest from Pine Street.
- 156. E. 1st Street, Looking Southwest from middle of the block toward Oak.
- 157. E. 1st Street, Looking Southwest from Oak Street toward Carl Warkentin and Bernhard Warkentin Houses.
- 158. E. 1st Street, Looking Northeast from Harrison Street.
- 159. N. Pine Street, Looking Northwest from 2nd Street.
- 160. S. Pine Street, Looking Northwest from SE 2nd Street.
- 161. Bethel Clinic, SE 2nd Street, Looking Southwest from SE 2nd and Pine.
- 162. S. Harrison Street, Looking Northwest from the middle of the block toward SE 2nd Street.
- 163. S. Harrison Street, Looking Northwest from SE 2nd Street.
- 164. S. Harrison Street, Looking Northeast from SE 2nd Street.
- 165. S. Allison Street, Looking Northeast from SE 2nd Street.
- 166. S. Allison Street, Looking Southeast from SE 2nd Street.



McKinley Residential Historic District

UTM Coordinates:

- 14: 645340/4212170
- 14: 645770/4212180
- 14: 645790/4212000
- 14: 645880/4212000
- 14: 645880/4211860
- 14: 645785/4211860
- 14: 645785/4211790
- 14: 645705/4211780
- 14: 645700/4211330
- 14: 645325/4211320
- 14: 645320/4211640
- 14: 645330/4211710
- 14: 645345/4211720

Harvey Co. KS

HUTCHINSON 32 MI.
BURRTON 16 MI.

